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COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,367—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1898.

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*M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	13th „
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wibmer	20th „
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B Andrews	27th „
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	3rd Sept.
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IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,212	1st Sept. 1898.

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MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	12th Sept. 1898.

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CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	2nd Aug. 1898.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	30th Aug. 1898.
SALAZIE	4,255	X	27th Sep., 1898.

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Vessel,	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	28th July.

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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

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FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

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FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA." 1,903 tons, on or about 11th August, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about 29th July, calling at Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

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FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about 28th July, 1898.

FOR RANGOON DIRECT.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,977 tons, on or about 28th July, 1898.

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S. GOODRIDGE, CAPTAIN, R.N.,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

Re. Estate of HAJI MAHOMED bin HAJI GOOLAM HOOSEIN BUSHIREE, late of Bushire, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Creditors and all persons having any debts, claims or demands either as Creditors, Legatees, Heirs, or otherwise howsoever, upon or against the Estate of HAJI MAHOMED Bin HAJI GOOLAM HOOSEIN BUSHIREE, late of Bushire, Mahomedan inhabitant, deceased, who died at Bushire on or about the 25th day of March, 1897, are required to send in particulars in writing of their debts, claims or demands with their names and addresses to the undersigned Solicitors for Messrs. RAPHAEL HYEM SIMON ISAACS and SHOOKER ABRAHAM, the constituted Attorneys of Bibi Begum, widow of the abovenamed deceased and KHAIR-UL-NISSA, daughter of the said deceased, and who have on the 21st day of July, 1898, obtained Letters of Administration of the property and credits of the abovenamed deceased for the use and benefit of the said Bibi Begum and Khair-ul-Nissa and limited until the said Bibi Begum and Khair-ul-Nissa or either of them shall come in and obtain Letters of Administration of the property and credits of the said deceased, at the office of the undersigned No. 18, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 30th day of November, 1898. AND NOTICE is hereby given that at the expiration of such time the said Raphael Hyem Simon Isaacs and Shooker Abraham as such Administrators as aforesaid will proceed to administer the estate and distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice in writing and no claims received subsequently to the said 30th day of November 1898, will be recognised, and the said Administrators will remit the assets in their hands to Bushire to the said Bibi Begum and Khair-ul-Nissa or their Agent, Attorney or appointee or hand over the same to the said Bibi Begum and Khair-ul-Nissa or to her Agent, Attorney or appointee or otherwise deal with the assets in their hands at the order of the said Bibi Begum and Khair-ul-Nissa and will not be in any way liable or responsible for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed or remitted or handed over or otherwise dealt with to any person or persons of whose claim or demand they shall not have had notice on or before the expiration of the 30th day of November, 1898.

And Notice is also given that all Debtors to the said estate are hereby called upon forthwith to pay the amount of their debts to the said Administrators at the office of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Company, 2nd Rampart Row, Fort.—Dated this 25th day of July, 1898.

PAYNE, GILBERT & SAYANI,
Attorneys for the abovenamed Administrators.

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A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 72 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

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W. E. HILL,
Acting Secretary,
Bombay.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. PURSHOTUM ODHOWJEE in our Firm CEASED on and from the 2nd July, 1898.

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47, Apollo Street. Stock and Share Brokers.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd August, 1898, at 3 P.M., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from Mr. H. O. Campbell, requesting that the Corporation may be asked to approve of his absence from their meetings during the months of May, June and July, 1898.

2. Letter from Mr. R. H. Vincent, C. I. E., requesting that the sanction of the Corporation may be obtained to Mr. Gell's absence up to 1st October 1898.

3. Letter from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, intimating that Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India has been pleased to accept the address and the casket presented by the Corporation on the celebration of the completion of the sixtieth year of Her Majesty's reign and has commanded that Her Majesty's special thanks may be conveyed to the Corporation.

4 Letter from the Commissioner, forwarding copy of a letter from Mr. Baldwin Latham to the address of the Hon'ble Mr. Rao Bahadur Ranchodlal Chotalal, President of the Municipality, Ahmedabad, re sewerage.

5. Memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding copy of a Government Resolution on the subject of part payment to the Municipality on account of the Government share of plague charges.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee to the following effect:—

6. Recommending that approval be given to the transfer of Rs. 520 from savings in the grant for Drainage Loan Works, Miscellaneous, Extension and Improvement of Drains to same head, Catch-pit on Mint Road Sewer, to meet the cost of cast-iron penstocks in lieu of wooden shutters as provided in the Estimate.

7. Recommending that approval be given to the transfer of Rs. 2,000, from savings to meet the cost of additional manholes so as to avoid the total closing to traffic of a portion of the Worli Road, and of increase in the length of sewer.

8. Recommending sanction to the construction of a roof covering over the hoppers and a screen wall at the Haine Road night-soil depot at a cost of Rs 1,788-13-0.

9. Forwarding Memorandum from the Commissioners reporting the writing off, of Rs. 110-10-9, being the book value of one bullock which had to be destroyed.

10. Letter from the Municipal Secretary, Reporting the Budget transfers, sanctioned by the Standing Committee up, to 29th June, 1898.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee, to the following effect:—

11. Recommending the Corporation to authorise the Commissioner to recover the cost of certain works done by the Municipality in connection with the Drainage of premises Nos. 183-185, Kumbharwada, as advised by the Municipal Solicitors.

12. Recommending sanction to the leasing on terms stated of the upper floor of house Nos. 135 and 137, Girgam Back Road (required for the location of Divisional Office No. 2 under the re-organization scheme, Health Department).

13. Report of the Committee appointed on the question of the tenure of the land occupied by the Workshops &c.

Further consideration of the Standing Committee's Resolution recommending that approval be given to the payment to Government, under protest of Rs. 12,000, being half of the rent of the land on the Esplanade occupied by the Municipal Workshops from 1st April, 1897, to 31st March, 1898.

14. Letter from the Commissioner,—Forwarding a list of medical men and lady doctors who voluntarily performed inoculations and requesting the Corporation to accord their acknowledgments and thanks for valuable services rendered at a most critical time.

15. Memorandum from the Commissioner,—Forwarding a letter from Messrs. Little & Co., Solicitors, who, on behalf of Mr. Goculdas Madhowjee, protest against the proposed establishment of a market near the foot of the French Bridge, Chowpati Road, and give notice that if the Market is established their client will take proceedings against the Municipality. Forwarding also a letter from the Executive Engineer, who does not think that the market will be a nuisance to the complainant.

16. Report of the Committee appointed to report on the position of dust-bins near the entrance to Mahajanwady, Khadak.

17. Resolution of the Standing Committee, recommending that approval be given to an agreement being entered into with the Kurla Municipality, for a further period of 5 years, for the supply of water within their Municipal limits on the terms and conditions set forth in the draft agreement.

18. Report of the Committee appointed to report on the subject of the inadequate supply of water during the hottest part of the year.

19. Letter from the Commissioner, forwarding a copy of the Health Officer's Report for the First Quarter of 1898.

20. Resolution of the Standing Committee forwarding with their opinion the report of the Health Officer on a complaint from Mr. F. Saldanah, regarding halalkhors emptying night-soil into cesspools.

21. Letters from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee, forwarding excerpts from the proceedings of the Committee's meetings held on the 15th June and 6th July, 1898, respectively.

22. Memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding report regarding flushing of drains from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage.

23. Letter from the Commissioner,—Requesting the Corporation to take over and keep in the Corporation room an interesting old relic, namely, a stone bearing date 1783.

24. Letter from the Commissioner, reporting the causes which have delayed the construction of an overbridge at Wari Bunder by the G. I. P. Railway Company.

25. Memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding a Monthly Return of sick treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Arthur Road for the month of June 1898.

26. Letter, from Government in the Educational Department, forwarding a copy of the Annual Report of the Principal of the Bombay Veterinary College for the year 1897-98 and copy of the Government Resolution thereon.

Notice of motion to the following effect:—From Mr. Nanabhai N. Katrak "That the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be drawn to the great disproportion between the number of births and the number of deaths as given in the Commissioner's memorandum No. 3754, dated 18th May, 1898, and that, with a view to secure a more reliable registration of births in the city, the Commissioner be requested to enforce section 446 (1) of the Municipal Act more regularly than hitherto."

By Order of the President,
M. N. WADIA,
Acting Municipal Secretary.
Bombay, Municipal Office, 25th July, 1898.

BANKS.

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VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . . . Batliwala's and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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NOTICES.

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NOTICE REGARDING COAL TENDERS.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, near Church Gate Station, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. Gun-fire, on the 15th August, Tenders for the SUPPLY of about 1,10,000 Tons of BEST BENGAL STEAM COAL, to be Delivered in Bombay Harbour in monthly consignments, commencing from September 1898, as under:—

September 1898	......	5,000	March 1899	......	12,500
October "	......	5,000	April "	......	12,500
November "	......	10,000	August "	......	10,000
December "	......	10,000	September "	......	7,500
January 1899	......	12,500	October "	......	7,500
February "	......	12,500	November "	......	5,000

It will be optional with the Agent to vary the monthly requirements as given above.

The Coal must be of the best quality, free from Dust, Stone, Earth or other impurities, also Free from dampness.

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H. D. OLIVER, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Agent.
New General Offices, Bombay, 21st July, 1898.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 121 OF 1897.

VASSANJEE MUNJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Girgaun Back Road, outside the Fort.......................Plaintiff.

VERSUS.

RAGHUNATH MUKUND, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Khetwady, outside the Fort.......................Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the Twenty-seventh day of September, 1897, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of August, 1898, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendant in the following properties, viz.:—

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land forming portion of Survey No. 86, together with Gymkhana Hotel Bungalow and out houses standing thereon, situate at Lanowli Taluka, Maval, Poona Zilla, bounded as follows:—On the East and North by the property of Rastomjee Sorabjee Kharas; on the South by the property of Dinshaw Shapurjee Dallas, on the West by the portion of plots Nos. 25 and 26 hereinafter described, which premises are now in the occupation of the Defendant Raghunath Makund and his tenants.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land forming portion of Survey No. 86 and known as plots 25 and 26, situate at Lanowli Taluka, Maval, Poona Zilla, bounded as follows:—On the East and South by the premises belonging to the said defendant hereinbefore, firstly described, on the West by the passage and beyond it by the property of Rastomjee Sorabjee Kharas, on the North by the property of Dinsha Shapoorji Dallas, which premises are now in the possession of the defendant Raghunath Mukund.

LOT NO. 3.

All that piece or parcel of Inam land forming portion of Survey No. 98, measuring East to West 666 feet in length, and North to South 631 feet in breath, being 10 Acres in area, situate at Tungerli, Maval Taluka, Vadgaon Tukdi, Poona Zilla, and bounded as follows:—On the East, South and West by the property of Dhondujir Guru Arjungir Gosawi, and on the North by the property of Chinta Gangadhar Vadekar, together with passage 10 feet by 152 feet, on the South side thereof, which premises were formerly in the possession of Robert Frederick and William Frederick, and now of the defendant Raghunath Mukund.

LOT NO. 4.

All that piece or parcel of land being survey No. 5, containing by admeasurement 6171 square yards, situate on the West side of the Lanowli Bazaar Road, at Lanowli Taluka, Maval Tukdi, Vadgaon Zillah, Poona, with the bungalow and out houses standing thereon bearing Municipal No. , and bounded on the East by the property of the Railway Company, on the West by the property of Temuljee Sheth, North by the Bazaar Road, South by the property of Sadoba Patel, which premises formerly were in the occupation of Robert Frederick, and now of the defendant Raghunath Mukund.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Mr. MADHAVJI VIRJI, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 67, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Dated this 18th day of June, 1898.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1898.

WITH PORTRAIT OF
HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,
THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE.
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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
No. 29, Church Gate Street, Fort.

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BOLLINGER & Co.	Ay.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.
GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per Doz. Rs.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	60
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	42
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale........	38
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	34
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old PALE..................	30

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England

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A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh
L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS NEARLY 80 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND............	£450,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
Bombay.
Calcutta.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping.
Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Bangkok.
Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Hongkong.
Shanghai.
Hankow.
Foochow.
Manila.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
Tientsin.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FIVE PER CENT. per Annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).
LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	"	9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	"	6,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every escription of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.
Hornby Road.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£230,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
London—12, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............	Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	" 15,35,485

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER:

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum; for 9 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing, half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board.
C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

GERMANY.
HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, for summer or Winter season.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

INSURANCES.

A FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT.

A provision for Self on retirement, or for Wife and Family in case of death.

Rs. 5 000 payable on attaining the age of 55, or to the estate should death happen before the above age is reached.

THE

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

which is the OLDEST ESTABLISHED Life Office in the East, can issue a Policy for the above amount at the following rates :—

Age next birthday.	Monthly premium.
20	Rs. 12 14 8
25	Rs. 15 0 0
30	Rs. 18 0 4
35	Rs. 22 9 8
40	Rs. 30 1 8

An additional payment of Rs. 5 per Rs. 1,000 on the year's premium would cover all war risks for Military Officers engaged in any part of the world on active service.

Rates for other amounts and all information regarding Life Assurance given on application to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
BOMBAY.

CALEDONIAN
INSURANCE COMPANY.
FOUNDED 1805.
HE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICF.
HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.
FIRE RESERVE FUNDS.............. £577,096
Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates
C. MACDONALD & Co,
Agents in Bombay
23, Apollo Street.

SUN LIFE
OFFICE.
LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1810
ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED
ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co.,
Chief Agents
65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with
the ORIENTAL
UNDER THE NEW
"ENGLISH PREMIUM"
SYSTEM.
THE FUNDS
have more than Doubled
DURING 5 YEARS
and now exceed
Rs. 1,30,00,000.

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Economy, Moderate Premiums,
Immediate Settlement of Claims,
Liberal Surrender Values and
Unquestionable Security.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Manager
BOMBAY.

POISON in the BLOOD,
Which is the Direct Cause of RHEUMATISM, and in fact of Most Physical Troubles.
URIC ACID.
When the Kidneys fail to do their duty, this ACID REMAINS in the BLOOD.
If this Acid is removed from the Blood,
RHEUMATISM WILL DISAPPEAR
There has never been but one known Remedy for Kidney Troubles, and consequently for
RHEUMATISM,
and that is WARNER'S SAFE CURE.
It is endorsed by Physicians, approved by Scientists, and used by the best people in the land.
It will pay you to bear these things in mind.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND DEALERS.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving. Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,270
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,110xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,150
Commercial Bank of India	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	8 p.c.	114
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	$1-5s.	
National Bank India	40,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	300

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	260	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,925
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	105
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	185
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvdRs25	210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	80
Fort	150	8,500	500	*25+80	850
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	490
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	355xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvdRs10	170
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	480
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	80
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs25	370
Munmar M	[illegible]	250	a.	15	220
New Berar	[illegible]	500	100	dvd Rs45	575
New Indian	[illegible]	125	125	dvd 18½	167½
Prince of Wales	130	500	[illegible]	20	400xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	0	370
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,100
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	490
Sorab Woollen Mills	[illegible]	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
Volkart	—	000		d d 6	1,075

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	205
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Bodham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	127
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,550
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,410
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	60
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	[illegible]	500	500	50	1,175
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs10	230
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	9 p ct.	320
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	5	...	55
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	185
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	370
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	30	3	18
Marks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	10	dvdRs15	163
Napier HotelCo	2,000	10	10	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	10	20	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Assurance	5,000	200	5	12 pr. ct	125
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs [illegible]	65
Port Canning Co.	6,000	[illegible]	1,000	dvdRs[illegible]	470
[illegible] & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	1-28
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,030xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100		150
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvdRs11	32

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad adv	700	1,000	000	Nil	75
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	440
Anglo-Indian	1,346	..	00	Nil	41
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld	818	1,000	1,000	60	1,00[illegible]
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	600
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	490
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	890
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	575
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.45	1,800
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	660
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	880
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	625
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	470
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	525
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	870
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	470
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	250
Dhun[illegible] Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	510
[illegible]jee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,[illegible]	dvd Rs.[illegible]	500
H[illegible]	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.[illegible]	[illegible]
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	10	670
Howard and Bullough's	1,500	500	500	25	650
Hope Mills	503	1,000	1,000	50	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,500
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	400
Indian Manfg.	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	no dvd	950
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	575
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.7½	205
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	700
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandeish	750	1,500	[illegible]	dvd Rs.30	800
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	[illegible]	250	250	65	825xd
Khatau Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	635
[illegible]	3,500	100	100	dvd Rs.10	222
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
[illegible]undas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,020
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dv Rs.100	3,475
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	[illegible]
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 75	2,290
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. [illegible]	95
Morarji Goculdas	1,05[illegible]	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.55	197
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	[illegible] 20	350
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvd Rs 20	27[illegible]
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1 150
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	760
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs[illegible]	1,075
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5[illegible]	750
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	2,025
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	[illegible]90
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	265
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	325
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	25
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	15	275
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	[illegible]
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.20	610
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvd Rs.15	500
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	50[illegible]
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	242[illegible]
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	600
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs15	250
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Divid.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	—	5 pr. ct.	2,600
B. B. and C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	—	do.	200
Ahmedabad Pranjej Ry.	...	500	...	4 pr. ct.	570
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	...	200	...	4 pr. ct.	205

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5 h. 35 m. Sun sets, 6 h. 37. m.
High water, 3-57 m., 3-34 a. Low water, 9-14 m. 10-15 a.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Organ Recital, Cathedral, 5 p.m.

POLO.—There will be Polo at 5 p.m. to-day. Colours.—1. Thesiger. 2. Birkett 3. Lock, 4. Graham vs. White.—1. Plant, 2. Savile, 3. Strick, 4. Fairclough.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The postponed monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the Grant College Library at 4-30 p.m., to-day. Business.—1. The minutes of the last meeting to be by read and confirmed. 2. Two cases of Symphyseotomy Dr. T. M. Shah.

ORGAN RECITAL.—There will be an organ recital at 6 o'clock this evening at the Cathedral, during which a collection will be made on behalf of the Colaba Church Funds. The Cathedral choir will contribute some vocal items and pieces will be played by Messrs. J. W. Stocks and Seymour Dove.

THEFT AT A FRENCH MILLINER'S SHOP.—Madame Chartron, who keeps a French Milliner's shop on the ground floor of the Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, has reported to the police, that some time between the 16th and 20th instant, a dress piece of lace, value, at Rs. 100, was stolen from the shop.

A HORSE SHOT.—About 10 o'clock on Sunday night, a horse attached to a brougham occupied by Mr. Hormusji Sorabji, was being driven along the Altamont Road, when the reins suddenly broke, and the animal bolted and dashed against the wall at the corner of the road, throwing the coachman off his seat, who was severely shaken. The occupant of the carriage sustained a cut on the head, by the broken glass of the brougham. The animal, having sustained serious injuries to the spine was afterwards shot. The carriage was much damaged.

THE BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of Music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, band master, commencing at, 5-45 p.m., (weather permitting) :—

March	Old Berlin	Von Blon
Mazurka Russe	La Czarine	Ganne
Fantasia on Popular and 'Varsity Songs	Canada	Barwood
Valse	Louisana	Squire
Selection	I Due Foscari	Verdi
Polka	Lyra	Grunewald

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

RESTIVE TRAMWAY HORSES.—On Sunday morning, a pair of tramway horses were being led out of the Falkland Road stable by two syces of the Tramway Company, to be attached to a car, when the animals took fright and broke from the syces, bolting towards the Falkland Road Overbridge. One of the horses in his rapid career dashed against one of the cast iron uprights of a big Municipal gas lamp at the junction of Foras and Falkland Roads, breaking the lamp to pieces. The animal sustained serious injuries to the shoulder and head. Both the horses were afterwards captured by the tramway employs at the foot of the Falkland Road Overbridge, without any further damage to life or property.

FOUND OR STOLEN.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Chand Pirsobae, a Mahomedan against whom there stood a record of nine previous convictions, was charged with stealing a silver waist-chain, valued at Rs. 15, from the pocket of one Succaram Dhakoo. On Sunday evening, complainant was passing along Null Bazaar Road, when a Hindu pedestrian noticed the accused picking complainant's pocket of a silver chain, and arrested him, and made him over to the police. The accused in his defence said that he found the chain lying on the road and picked it up. He, however, admitted the previous convictions. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

A SAILOR'S FROLIC.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Michael Delaney, an unemployed seaman, was charged, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, with causing grievous hurt to Jamoo Balloo, a police ramosi, doing duty at the Apollo Hotel. It appeared from evidence that the accused in a state of intoxication attempted to enter the hotel at midnight on Sunday, and the complainant having prevented him from doing so the accused struck him on his mouth with the clenched fist knocking out two teeth. Another ramosi came to the assistance of the complainant and he was also assaulted. The accused stated in his defence that he was drunk at the time, when the occurrence took place. The magistrate remarked that the action of the accused could not be excused by a plea of drunkenness, and he therefore sentenced him to two months rigorous imprisonment.

15 YEARS IN JAIL.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Saidu Gulam Hoosein, an old offender, aged 50, against whom there were fifteen previous convictions, was charged by Inspector Jolliffe with house-breaking and theft on Saturday night last at Null Bazar. It appeared from evidence that the accused broke open the back-door of a shop belonging to one Dosarji Karimji, and removed from it a bag of cardamoms of the value of Rs. 7, and also 10 annas in cash. A policeman arrested the accused on suspicion, and took him to Inspector Jolliffe. Inquiries were then instituted, and the burglary was discovered. The jail record showed that the accused had spent nearly fifteen years in different jails. His first conviction dated 13th May 1873, while the last one was of 7th October 1897. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was committed to the next criminal Sessions of the High Court.

DISAPPOINTMENT AND SUICIDE.—An inquiry was held yesterday at Elphinstone Road, by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, on view of the body of Vishram Mahadeo, aged twenty-five years, formerly a labourer, but latterly working as a 'mochee' and residing with his mother, a widow, at Elphinstone Road. About four months ago, deceased lost his wife; he was very sad in consequence and gave up his work. For the last two months, Vishram had been asking his mother to get him another wife. This, the mother could not consent to do partly on account of her poverty and partly because Vishram was lying idle at home, and she had to support him. The mother and son had frequent quarrels over the matter, and about 8 o'clock on Saturday morning, deceased left home sulkily without saying anything to his mother. As he did not turn up at noon for his meal, the mother searched for him, but could not find him anywhere. In the afternoon of the following day, a police ramosee doing duty at the David Mill, noticed the dead body of a man floating on the surface of the water in the mill tank. The body was removed out of the tank, and was subsequently identified to be that of the deceased. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

RUN OVER AND KILLED BY A TRAMWAY CAR.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of a Mahomedan lad, named Khudabux Khaidaree, aged six years, son of a weaver, residing at Tank Street. About 8 o'clock on Sunday morning, the father gave the deceased half a seer of flour to take it to a cook's shop at Upper Duncan Road, and the boy in company of his sister, aged about seven years, left the house for the place. After delivering the flour to the shop-keeper, deceased and his sister were returning home, when about half-way, they attempted to cross the road to go to a standpipe near the opposite footpath to drink some water. Just then a tram-car came from the direction of Null Bazaar, and the deceased in his attempt to cross the road hastily in front of the car, ran against the hind legs of the horse. He was knocked down and thrown on the line, and before the driver could pull up, he was pushed along by the wheel guard for about five or six paces. His sister, fortunately ran round the car to the other side in time and saved herself from the accident which overtook her brother. The unfortunate lad was extricated, and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that both his thighs had been fractured and there were several cuts and abrasions on the body. He died shortly after admission. The house-surgeon was of opinion, that the death was due to shock, brought on by extensive injuries, and the jury brought in a verdict of accidental death accordingly.

PHILATALISTS AT VARIANCE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Noormahomed Dada, was charged with stealing stamps of the value of about Rs. 800, belonging to Jamshedji Burjorji, his employer, Mr. H. Sealy, pleader, prosecuted; while the accused was defended by Mr. Shapurji B. Spencer, pleader. The evidence showed that the complainant's shop was situated on the verandah of a premises, occupied by an Irani shopkeeper in Church Gate Street. On Tuesday last, the 19th instant, the complainant left his shop in charge of the accused. On the following morning he came to his shop at 11 o'clock and discovered 65 sheets of stamps containing 1625 stamps missing. He reported the matter to the police, who found on enquiry that the accused had gone to Poona with the stamps. A policeman was sent down to that place with the complainant to bring up the accused to Bombay. The accused, in the meantime, having sold a part of the stamps to one Kassum Jiva at Poona, came back to Bombay, and when he was questioned by Ruttonji Merwanji, who keeps a harness shop at Kalbadevi Road, admitted having sold the stamps, and added that about six rupees worth of stamps remained with him. He was then made over in charge of the police. The defence was that the accused used to sell stamps on commission and that he was in sole charge of the stamps. He contended that he had the right to sell them, and that he was prepared to account for the transactions. Evidence for the prosecution having been led by Mr. Sealy, further inquiry was adjourned.

THANA NEWS.—Our local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—Mr. Sitaram Damodhar, Inspector of the Bombay Station has been appointed Deputy Station-Master at Thana in place of Moonshee Mahomed Akber Khan, who transferred to Wadee junction station (in Hyderabad) last week. Moonshee M. A. Khan is a resident at Bhopal in Central India, where his forefathers held Mansabs for a long time. Mr. Akber Khan is a Persian scholar, and he will, no doubt, be a very good representative on behalf of the G. I. P. Railway Company in the Native State of Hyderadad.—The Parsee community of Thana received with great sorrow the news of the death of their leader the third Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet, C. S. I. All the Parsee shops in the town were closed on the occasion as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, and several Parsee gentlemen of this station had gone to Bombay to attend the third day's Oothamna ceremony at Mazgon Castle on Tuesday last.—On receiving report that a gang of robbers is to attack and plundera village in the Petha at Mokhada, Shapoor Talooka, Mr. D. G. Ommanney, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Thana, and Azam Soobhan Khan, Head-quarters Chief Constable in charge of twenty rank and file of the armed police, left for Mokhada via Kassara (Thull Ghaut) on Monday last, in order to support the Special Police there on the occasion.—Hoosain Mian Mahomed Saleh, and six other accused in the Bandora Mohurrum disturbance case are being tried in the Court of the Sessions Judge of Thana. Mr. Biss, Head Constable of Bandora, and Azam Sitaram Trimbak, Chief Constable of Salsette, were examined on Tuesday and Wednesday respectively, and the trial of the case continued until Friday, and it was postponed until to-morrow the 25th instant.—Thirty-two Mahomedan inhabitants of Nizampoora were arrested by the police on the 17th instant, for stealing wooden railings and frame works at one of the bridges, belonging to the Public Works Department in the Bhivndi Talooka. They are now being tried at Thana in the Court of Mr. Vasudev Shivaji Nabar, Frst-class Magi strate of the Bhivndi Division.—Six births (4 males and 2 females) and eight deaths were registered in the town of Thana during the past week.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STRACHEY).

THE WRECKED BRITISH S. S. TAIF.

HENRY LONGFORD vs. HAJEE CASSUM JOOSUB.

THE Plaintiff, third mate of the wrecked ship Taif, sued the defendant to recover Rs. 1,500 as damages suffered by him by the wrongful acts, defaults, and negligence of the master thereof, and of the defendant's agent at Port Louis in overloading her, &c. Mr. Scott and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff, who was allowed to sue "in form a pauperis" stated that, on the 3rd June 1896, at Bombay, he signed articles to serve as third mate of the British s. s. Taif whereof the defendant was the owner, for the period of six months, and subsequently so served until she was wrecked. On the 23rd September 1896, plaintiff sailed in the steamship from Port Louis, Mauritius, bound on a voyage to Bombay, and on the following day the vessel foundered at sea and was wholly lost, some of her passengers and one of her crew being drowned. The plaintiff, after having been in the sea for two hours and a half, was rescued by a sailing vessel in which he was conveyed for twenty-nine days, when he was transferred to a steamer, in which he was after three days conveyed to Colombo, where he was detained ten days in connection with the court of inquiry as to the wreck, and whence he was forwarded at the expense of the Board of Trade to Bombay as a distressed seaman. The foundering and wreck of the s.s. Taif was due, as the plaintiff charged, to the wrongful acts, default, and negligence of the master thereof, and of the defendant's agent at Port Louis, in overloading her above what she could safely carry and above what she should legally have carried on the voyage, and in permitting her to proceed to sea on an unseaworthy condition, and in neglecting to use all reasonable means to insure her seaworthiness for the voyage. For the above matters the plaintiff charged that the defendants were responsible to him in damages. Plaintiff was in imminent danger to his life and health, was subjected to great hardship, privation, and suffering, lost the whole of his effects and also his wages as from the 24th September 1896 until his employment on the 3rd December 1896, and thus suffered damages to the extent of Rs. 1,500, which, though demanded the defendant had failed to pay.

The defendant, in his defence, said he is the owner of several steamships and of a considerable amount of landed property. He denied that the foundering and wreck of the s. s. Taif was due to the wrongful acts, defaults and negligence of the master thereof or of defendant's agent at Port Louis, in overloading the steamship above what she could safely carry, or above what she should legally have carried. He denied that the vessel proceeded to sea in an unseaworthy condition, and he said that all reasonable means were used to insure her seaworthiness during the voyage. Defendant said that, in any event, he was not responsible to the plaintiff for any loss or damage which he might have sustained by reason of the foundering of the vessel. He had no personal knowledge of the facts and circumstances mentioned by the plaintiff, but in any event, he denied that the plaintiff had sustained damages to the extent of Rs. 1,500. He had paid the plaintiff his wages from 24th September to 11th November, 1896, when he was discharged by him. He put the plaintiff to strict proof of his damages.

The evidence taken in the case *de bene esse* and under commission was read during the day.

DISPUTED TRANSACTIONS IN MATS.

GORDHANDAS MEGHJEE AND ANOTHER vs. RAHIMTOOLA ISMAIL AND ANOTHER.

The plaintiffs are commission agents carrying on business in partnership in the name of Meghjee Muljee and Co., while the defendants carry on business in the name of R. Suleman Ismail and Co. In this suit the plaintiffs claimed Rs. 3,644-3-5 with interest from the 18th May 1838 till judgment, Mr. Anderson and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Hiralal Moola and Moola, appeared for the plaintiffs and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Tybjee Dayabhoy and Co., appeared for the defendants.

His Lordship, after hearing the evidence in the case and the arguments of counsel, came to the conclusion that the suit was unnecessary, as defendants had tendered money to the plaintiffs. After allowing the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 17 and interest on certain sums, he dismissed the plaintiff's suit with costs.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYEBJI.)

DISPUTED TRANSACTIONS IN PIECE GOODS AND TENTS.

E. D. SASSOON AND CO. vs. DOSSABHOY THAKERSEY AND TWO OTHERS.

The plaintiffs claim was for Rs. 34,774-10-6 balance of the price of goods sold and deliverd, together with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from 9th December 1895, and for Rs. 51,802-5-8 being the damage sustained by the plaintiffs, with interest thereon at 9 per cent per annum from 9th December 1895. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Starling and Mr. Branson, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga appeared for the first defendant; and Mr. Scott and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the second and the third defendants. The facts of tha case have already been reported in these columns.

His Lordship, after recording the evidence of the plaintiffs and their witnesses, and without calling upon the other side to enter in their defence, dismissed the suit with costs, remarking that the plaintiffs had not succeeded in proving their case.

MOUNTED SPORTS.

WEDNESDAY.

THE programme and conditions for this meeting will be as follows :—

1. Tent-pegging for ponies to take a ring and peg.
2. Jumping competition for horses.
3. The Crawford Market Stakes (Ladies' nomination). Gentlemen to ride a given course to where ladies are standing, holding a fork and with a chair in front of them, with a basin of water on it, in which an apple is floating. Lady will then place fork in gentleman's mouth and he will spear the apple while holding pony, then mount and ride home over same course carrying fork in hand with apple on it.
4. Bicycle riding (Ladies or Gentlemen). This competition will be of the same nature as an ordinay driving competition, viz., to ride between posts and blocks of wood so placed as to form a design.
5. Horse Scurry.—C. WEBSTER, Honorary Secretary.

Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Broncnitis.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Night Coughs.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Sure Remedy.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and Reliable.
Trade Mark—Lion, Net, and Mouse.
Established 1824, Sold by Chemists throughout the world. In bottles, 1s. 1 1-2d. and upwards.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.—For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin;" also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others Delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists Grocers, &c.

THE WEATHER.

THE Port Officer, Bombay, has received the following telegram from the Meteorological Reporter Simla :—Storm signal, cyclonic storm apparently forming over north of Arabian sea, apparently in Lat. 17 degrees and Long. 66 degrees. Hoist cautionary flag signal. Will telegraph further instructions.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Espl'ade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	47	01	48	11	48	07	44	14
Monday, July 25th	0	94	1	10	1	11	1	57
Total	47	95	49	21	49	18	45	71
Total fall to July 25th, 1897	41	71	40	49	42	63	41	73
Total fall to July 25th, 1896	54	77	54	98	59	54	55	53

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

THANA.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	68	65
Sunday, July 24th	0	85
Total	69	50
MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously eegistered	117	83
On the 23rd July 1898	3	74
Total	121	57
DAMAUN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	21	52
On Saturday, the 23rd July	5	53
Total	27	5
Total fall up to 23rd July 1897	13	16
Total fall up to 23rd July 1896	26	93

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 25TH OF JULY, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June, to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·551	Calm	1	92·6	82·1	78	...	10·90	+3·72
Sirsa	29,543	E	2	90·3	80·1	76	...	4·88	—0·67
Delhi	29·539	ESE	3	93·2	81·0	77	...	4·98	—6·16
Agra	29·626	SE	5	95·0	82·9	73	...	6·33	—5·33
Cawnpore	29·519	ENE	1	95·8	81·1	75	...	11·44	...
Allahabad	29·597	E	6	95·1	82·3	75	...	17·38	+1·60
Jhansi	29·532	E	3	93·8	80·2	77	...	15·88	+1·18
Jacobabad	29·509	E	2	98·0	86·0	63	...	2·90	+1·81
Karachi	29·495	NE	7	93·4	81·0	63	0·03	1·09	—2·04
Jeypore	29·569	ENE	4	93·6	79·4	70	...	10·77	+0·88
Ajmere	29·556	E	3	92·4	77·6	81	...	5·51	—2·88
Deesa	29·542	NE	4	92·3	79·5	84	0·97	10·88	—0·03
Ahmedabad	29·536	Calm	1	90·2	78·6	84	...	15·16	...
Bhuj	29·519	E	9	90·8	78·9	85	0·03	5·21	—2·46
Rajkot	29·520	E	2	89,9	75·7	93	...	5·92	—9·79
Ghadechi	29·447	S	5	87·5	76·3	89	0·10	15·73	...
Veraval	29·481	SE	6	80·5	77·8	94	...	6·29	...
Neemuch	29·562	ESE	4	90·3	75·1	79	8·34	10·05	—2·27
Indore	29·507	Calm	1	88·2	73·1	86	0·44	19·45	+5·35
Saugor	29·535	E	4	88·8	76·1	76	...	36·80	+17·40
Jubulpore	29·502	N	2	90·4	75·1	74	...	28·39	+2·83
Hoshangabad	29·499	NE	2	91·6	79·7	79	...	29·27	+6·66
Khandwa	29·492	NE	5	89·7	78·1	79	0·01	11·46	—2·24
Raipur	29·484	NNE	6	86·3	76·1	81	0·50	21·73	—0·70
Nagpur	29·486	ENE	6	89·7	77·6	77	...	23·77	+2·40
Amraoti	29·494	ENE	6	91·2	73·8	79	0·21	12·21	—3·88
Akola	29·493	Calm	4	86·6	76·3	91	2·14	10·87	—3·87
Surat	29·493	Calm	2	89·1	77·1	94	...	21·95	—3·25
Malegaon	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	29·534	SSE	8	82·0	76·0	94	1·74	45·69	×2·18
Poona	29·555	WSW	11	81·6	71·4	95	0·08	12·01	+1·62
Ahmednagar	29·530	NNW	5	88·3	70·4	90	1·07	4·70	...
Aurangabad	29·587	SW	3	78·4	68·7	93	0·62	8·40	...
Sholapur	29·543	WNW	12	82·7	71·0	88	2·60	12·53	+3·91
Ratnagiri	29·552	W	8	79·5	73·9	95	3·46	81·50	+19·28
Belgaum	29·508	WSW	25	74·2	66·3	97	0·25	19·33	—1·28
Goa	29·592	NW	14	80·0	74·4	91	1·98	58·05	...
Karwar	29·576	SW	5	79·1	74·0	86	2·65	75·01	+4·19
Mangalore	29·678	WSW	9	81·8	73·4	76	2·12	64·87	—0·21
Calicut	29·678	W	15	79·7	73·0	94	1·54	58·14	—0·56
Cochin	29·698	WNW	S	85·5	73·7	89	1·25	50·20	+3·47
Bangalore	29·604	W	15	82·3	66·8	80	0·22	4·18	—2·46
Secunderabad	29·482	WNW	13	73·1	70·5	88	1·70	15·72	+5·07
Masulipatam	29·449	WNW	19	77·3	74·6	95	0·40	13·3	+3·03
Bellary	29·543	W	14	8·7	72·7	64	0·01	1·78	—1·69
Cuddapah	29·531	NW	M	89·0	75·8	78	0·52	2·43	—4·60
Madras	29·527	W	7	91·0	76·5	50	0·23	5·41	+0·10
Coimbatore	29·6·9	W	10	87·4	71·1	93	...	1·11	—1·41
Trichinopoly	29·588	WSW	14	94·0	78·3	61	...	0·36	—2·50
Negapatam	29·583	SW	13	98·5	79·9	72	..	3·52	+0·11
Colombo	29·720	W	10	89·0	79·0	81	..	14·43	+2·45
Aden	29·618	SSW	5	92·3	85·3	81	...	...	—0·01

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall.—J J H=1·24 (48·95); G T H=1·10 (50·39); St G H=1·43 (49·30); C P=1·74 (45·69).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly in Sind, the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Berar and at Ghadechi, Indore, Saugor, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Nagpur, Surat, Malegaon, Bombay, Sholapur, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Secunderabad, Bellary, Cuddapah and Trichinopoly, and has been steady or has changed only slightly over the rest of the country. The distribution is very irregular, readings being lowest at and in the neighbourhood of Masulipatam, and are also low in Lower Sind, Cutch and Kathiawar and highest in Ceylon. Gradients are steep to slight. Winds are regulated by the storm and are cyclonic in the Central Provinces and at the northerly stations in the Madras Presidency. Again in Lower Sind, Cutch, Kathiawar, Gujarat, and at Bombay, and Ratnagiri, they exhibit a tendency to cyclonic movement; calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been strong to a gale at Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary, Trichinopoly and Negaptam, and moderate to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Bangalore and Trichinopoly, 18 at Neemuch, and 14 at Secunderabad. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 7° in excess of the normal in Central India and at Allahabad, Jhansi, Jeypore, Karachi, Neemuch Indore, Saugor, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Amraoti and Negapatam, and as much as from 8° to 15° below it at Sirsa, Jacobabad, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Bellary. The minimum temperature is slightly above the mean of the season in several places to the north of Latitude 20°. The highest temperature in the shade was 98° at Jacobabad and Negapatam, and the lowest 66° at Belgaum. Humidity has increased considerably at Agra, Surat, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Ratnagiri, Cochin, Coimbatore and Negapatam, and the skies are cloudy in several places, Heavy rain has fallen at Ratnagiri (3' 46"), over two inches at Karwar (2'65"), Sholapur (2'60"), Akola (2'14") and Mangalore (2'12"), between one and two inches at Bombay, Ahmednagar, Goa, Calicut, Cochin and Secunderabad, and under an inch at Karachi, Deesa, Bhuj, Ghadechi, Neemuch, Indore, Khandwa, Raipur, Poona, Amraoti, Aurangabad, Belgaum, Bangalore, Masulipatam, Bellary, Cuddapah and Madras. The storm mentioned in yesterday's report still exists and its centre now lies a little to the east-north-east of Masulipatam The winds are cyclonic in districts round about the storm, and strong squally winds with moderate gale are likely to blow on and off the Malabar and Coromandel Coasts and also in Mysore and the Madras Presidency. Pressure is very abnormally low all over the country lying to the south of the latitude of Bombay, and the weather there remains in a very unsettled condition. While this storm is slowly moving westwards, an independent area of low pressure has appeared on and off the West Coast between Bombay and Karachi, and the winds in Lower Sind, Cutch, Kathiawar, Gujarat and at Bombay and Surat are cyclonic since yesterday. It is very probable therefore that a small depression independent of the storm whose centre now lies near Masulipatam is forming off the North Konkan Coast, and the weather is unsettled on and off the West Coast between Bombay and Karachi. Conditions are favourable for rain in all districts except in Upper Sind, Rajputana, the Punjab and the greater part of the North-West Provinces, and more or less heavy rain is likely between Goa and Mangalore.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 25.

Monday: The barometer has risen briskly to rapidly over Lower Burma and Tenasserim, but has generally fallen elsewhere. Conditions generally are very little changed, except that the high-pressure area over Northern India is less even than marked. The cyclonic storm over the bay still lies near Vizagapatam and cyclonic fresh to strong winds prevail over the bay. The low-pressure area over the north of the Arabian sea is practically unchanged and winds continue to blow from cyclonic directions to north Bombay coasts. The temperature has fallen over the Peninsula, and generally risen elsewhere, most so in the North-West Provinces. The heat is greater than usual except over the Punjab and the Peninsula. The highest maximum reported is 106 at Mandalay. Rain has fallen generally in the west coast districts in the northern half of Madras and Central and Lower Burma, elsewhere nothing more than showers are reported, and over Northern India, there has been hardly any rain. The principal amounts are over four inches in Coconada, over 3 inches in Tavoy, Moulmein, Chittagong and Ratnagiri.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Fitzpatrick, 2,627 tons, Captain. P J Greggan, cleared yesterday for Karachi, in ballast.

THE s s Ville du Havre, 1,896 tons, Captain V Courtalon, will saie to-day for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE P & O Co's s s Socotra, 3,919 tons, Captain T H Hide, sailed yesterday for China and Japan, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's. s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, will said to day for Karachi, with a general cargo, and 65 deck passengers,

THE s s Courloud, 780 tons, Captain W T Fairweather, will sail to-day for Mauritius, with a general cargo, and 45 deck passengers.

THE P & O Co's s s Sutlej, 2,103 tons, Captain A Symons, which arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Venice 7th (July) brought a general cargo.

THE ss Braumfels, 1,888 tons, Captain E Warkmeister, which arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Hamburg 11th (June) via Antwerp, brouth a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Glade and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J. C. Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, (23rd July), with a general cargo, and the following passengers Honble Mr. H James, Miss James and Mr. Berrie and 35 deck.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Indus s	Vaquier	Marseilles, July 10
	Dwarka s	Tice	Karachi, July 23

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel	Commander.	Destination.
25	Socotra s	Hide	Japan, &c
	Fitzpatrick s	Greggan	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Dumra, Russell, for Karachi
" Courland, Fairweather, for Mauritius
" Ville du Havre, Courtalon, for Dunkirk

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Ship Golden Fleece, for Mauritius
Steamer Sutlej, for China

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS. Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	DEPARTURES. Date.	To
June					
19	Mayo R I M.	Alderton	Zeilla	12	Zeilla
22	Cossack H M's	Fraser	D'Jibouti		
July					
6	Cashmere	Soutar	Bombay		
8	Arion	Clough	Barry	14	Kurrachee
	Saadit	Soleman	Hodeida	11	Hodeida
9	Hainan	Godinau	Nantes	10	Saigon
	Nuddea	Scott	Kurrachee	16	Bombay
10	Arabia	Parfitt	London	10	Bombay
11	Yarra	Coispellier	Bombay	11	Marseilles
	Chiswick	Ottley	Ilo Ilo		Philadelphia
	Elax	Baker	Calcutta		Dunkirk
	Koordistan	Wall	Bussorah		London
	Woodcock	Bartleson	Somali coast	12	Somali coast
	Sachsen	Supmer	China		Bremen
	Melpomene H M's	C Batten	Bombay		
	Falcon	Craig	Hodeida	13	Hodeida
12	Gisela	Mosca	Trieste		Bombay
	Glenturret	Webster	Rangoon	12	London
	Irentham Hall	Black	Saigon		Dunkirk
	Matiana	Turner	London	13	Calcutta
	S Berkhud	Wilkinson	Perim	14	Hodeida
	Strathnairn	Cumming	Kurrachee	12	Antwerp
	Falls of Inversnaid	Hodge	Bombay		Dunkirk
	Irraouaddy	Bevilaque	Mauritius	13	Marseilles
	General	Gauhe	Zanzibar		Hamburg
13	Palestina	Brusaca	Mussowa		Mussowa
	White Cross	Taylor	Calcutta		Amsterdam
	Nedjed	Broady	Rangoon		Liverpool
	Clan Stuart	Ridgeway	Bombay		
14	Mayo R I M.	Alderton	Zeilla		
	Amphitrite	Costanzo	Trieste	14	Bombay
	Thyra	Dunning	W Hartlepool		
	King Arthur	Owe	Kurrachee		
15	Arab	Wills	Bombay	15	Antwerp
	Telena	Scott	Batoum		Colombo F O
	Clyde	Denny	Bombay	17	Bombay
	Oceana	Stewart	Sydney	15	London
	Merionethshire	Davies	Calcutta	16	Antwerp
16	Wissman	Jenkins	Bombay		
	Clan Mackenzie	Simpson	Calcutta	16	London
	Parran	Kieding	Manchester	17	Persian Gulf
	Malvern	Perry	Batoum		
17	Siam	Cold	Bangkok		Havre, etc
	K Wilhelmina	Dunker	Amsterdam		Batavia
	Reichstag	Wiskhem	Hamburg		Zanzibar
	Woodcock	Bartleson	Somali coast		

Aden, July 17.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 25.

FROM GLASGOW.

Britannia s—534 packages earthenware Thomas Black and Co 21 bales and 17 cases writing papers M A M Shorufally
Australia s—75 cases whisky Eduljee Pallonjee Bottlewalla

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—6 hogsheads earthenware B J Boxey and Co. 125 cases candles Abdoolally Ahmedji, 7.0 pieces earthenware Hussonally Hakimjee, 15 cases window glass Abdoolally Noorbhoy, 125 cases chemicals K Ramdas
Socotra s—100 drums turpentine Goolamally M Mahomedani and Sons, 3 cases cutlery Bomanjee Manockjee Panthaky
Arabia s—5 cases liqueurs and 2 hogsheads whisky Phipson and Co, 8 cases chemicals Essoofally Mohomedally and Co. 2 cases perfumed spirit, 30 cases provision, 2 cases medicine and 5 cases soap H R Suleman, 58 cases provision etc and 1 case table salt A M Saddes, 13 cases tobacco manufactured B D Merwan, 5 cases biscuit Eduljee Nusserwanjee, 4 cases table salt and 10 cases provison Eduljee and Co, 10 cases photo material K N Curranee and Co, 28 bales writing papers and 7 cases envelopes John Dickinson and Co. 6 casks writing ink and 6 cases stationery Hussonally Abdoolally, 45 cases oilmenstores, 8 cases ham, 6 cases bacon and 13 cases cheese Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee, 9 cases medicine etc H Mcoljee and Co, 6 cases ham and 4 cases cheese Eduljee Bezonjee
Den of Airlie s—109 bales old newspapers A Hoosein Cumroodin, 5 cases chemicals K N Curranee and Co, 11 cases chemicals J H Latimer and Co

FROM NEW YORK.

Britannia s—12 cases tobacco manufactured Essoofally Russooljee, 7 cases tobacco manufactured D Ratansey

FORM ANTWERP.

Scharlesbarg r s—2 cases envelopes Hussonally Abdoolally

FROM HAMBURG.

Hochheimer s—2 hogsheads rectined spirit Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee
Raventhaler s—16 cases wine Hind and Davison

FROM GENOA.

R Rubattino s—5 cases stationery Hussonally Abdoolally

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s—41 cases brandy Phipson and Co

FROM CHARENTE.

Arabia s—6 cases brandy Jamshedjee Brothers and Co

FROM TRIESTE.

Amphitrite s—115 bales writing papers Abdool H Halderallee

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—58 bales wool Mooljee Lalljee, 40 bales wool Ruttonsey Nanjee, 35 bales wool C H B Forbes and Co, 999 cwt myrabollams W and A Graham and Co

FOR GLASGOW.

Britannia s—35 packages Indian condiments H Muncherjee and Sons

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—32 cwt condiments M Poonjiajee and Sons, 112 cwt gum M Jaffar, 60 bales skins Ahmed Abdoola and Co. 270 cwt mother of pearl shells M Lallje e, 17 cwt gum and 24 cwt bees wax J Jutair, 13 packages Indian condiments H Muncherjee and Sons

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—2 tons blackwood J Dhunjeebhoy 7900 cwt rapeseed and 120 cwt mustardseed John Bachiri, 1000 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers

FOR NEW YORK.

Arabia s—40 cwt condiments M Poonjee and Sons, 4 bundles woollen carpets Latham and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Bullionist s—999 cwt myrabolams Ralli Brothers, 1599 cwt rapeseed Finlay Muir and Co, 2500 cwts rapeseed David Sassoon and Co

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ville du Havre s—2001 cwt poppyseed A Blascheck and Co, 28 cwt poppyseed and 1001 cwt linseed Killick Nixon and Co

FOR TRIESTE.

Amphitrite s—25 cwt gum M J Joomabhoy and Co, 250 lbs tea Forbes Forbes and Co, 110 bales cotton Mitchell and Co, 110 bales cotton Gill and Co, 110 bales cotton Mitchell and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Indus s—127 bales cotton, 18 cwt ooplate and 6 cwt peacock feathers M N Essabhoy, 40 cwt wheat E Jooma, 45 cwt googal M Gordhan
Socotra s—100 bales twist Sorabjee N Tatali and Co
Peshawar s—5 cwt ivory M H C Ellias, 400 bales twist Dinshaw D Curranee and Co, 2 boxes aventure stone R Fazal, 45 chests opium Hajee Adum Esmali and Co, 10 chests opium Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co, 10 chests opium E Noordin and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Sutlej s—6000 cwt old iron Hajee Cassum Joosub

FOR KOBE.

Wakasa Maru s—4 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers, 1500 bales cotton Tata and Co

FOR CALCUTTA.

Booldana s—340 bales cotton L Baboolall, 450 bales cotton S Sagurmall, 138 bales cotton R Kishanlal

BEFORE the Liquor Comission, on July 6, Lord Roberts gave an account of the canteen system in the Army, of which he said, the principle was that the salesman had no interest in the business done. There was less drunkenness amongst soldiers now than formerly, and they were better behaved, though this was due to other causes as well as to the control exercised over the sale of drink.

Rowland's Macassar Oil prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair, and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemists and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations and buy none but Rowlands.

THE
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
GRAND AND UPRIGHT.
THE MOST PERFECT PIANOFORTES IN THE WORLD.

HERR MORIZ ROSENTHAL

Who has for many years used only the BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES, writes as follows :—

"It affords me the greatest pleasure to testify that the GRAND PIANOFORTES manufactured by JULIUS BLUTHNER more than justify their worldwide reputation. They combine the most pure and refined tone with enormous power; and every gradation of tone, from the most ethereal pianissimo to the loudest fortissimo, can be perfectly produced by them. In short, there touch and repitition are so perfect as to enable the artist to produce the most beautiful effects."

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WARDEN & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.
BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT,
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.

WARDEN & Co.,
27, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
SHIPPNG DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS :—
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

NOTICE.

THE Editorial and Advertising Offices of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* have been REMOVED to No. 29, CHURCHGATE STREET, (formerly "Times of India" Offices).

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
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CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.
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INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take Instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

WATCHES
FINE ENGLISH WATCHES
from the well-known
JONES'S MANUFACTORY
CHEAP
FULLY JEWELLED,
WELL-FINISHED,
AND
WELL-FITTED, GENUINE.
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THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S
BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

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OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness 30), and Saddle(Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 25.

OUR news this evening is all of a local character, the latest advices received from the other side through Reuter having been chronicled under Saturday evening's date.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	4,04,442
" " Branches	Dec.	"	1,17,769
Other	Inc.	"	5,13,348
Government Securities	Inc.	"	26,279
Other authorised "	Dec.	"	17,138
Loans	Inc.	"	1,72,376
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	"	54,512
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	18,031
Cash	Inc.	"	7,48,239

An addition to the cash balance of the Presidency Bank amounting to some 7 1-2 lakhs, brought it to 155 3-4 lakhs on Saturday last, while in the week preceding there was an increase in the same direction of about 24 1-2 lakhs, at 148 1-4 lakhs. From Public Deposits at the Branches there were withdrawals to the extent of over 1 lakh; but at the Head Office there was an increase of 4 lakhs. Loans were 1 3-4 lakh greater; and Bills Discounted and Purchased, 1-2 lakh less. Government Securities were but 1-4 lakh more.

COTTON.—From exporters the enquiry to-day has shown a slight improvement, their purchases having amounted to 1,300 bales, including 500 Karanja, at Rs. 139; 300 Dhulia, at Rs. 137; 400 Broach, at Rs. 156 to Rs. 159; and 100 Pulgaum, at Rs. 146. The mills have bought 150 Oomrawattee, at Rs. 145 1-2; 200 Akola, at Rs. 1,446; and 100 Jawra, at Rs. 128. The tone of the market is steady.

The news received by wire from the districts this morning reported that there had been a further fall of rain at Broach registering 4·75 inches, but the weather had since become fair and bright; damage to the crop was estimated at 2 annas, though the prospects generally continued good. The Bellary food-grains were still in want of more rain, as were also Cotton plants at Dhulia. The weather throughout the districts where not cloudy or showery was bright and seasonable.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	596	bales.
Wheat	285	cwts.
Linseed	3,309	"
Rapeseed	9,712	"
Gingellyseed	732	"
Poppyseed	1,031	"
Castorseed	1,792	"
Rice	7,595	"

FREIGHTS are a steady market. Lines are reporte done for Hamburg and Havre of some 2,000 tons at 17s. 6d. A steamer has been berthed for Antwerp and London at 17s. 6d. per ton; and business for August has also passed at the same rate.

EXCHANGE opened quiet in tone at 1s. 3 27-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 15-16d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a fair enquiry for Bank remittance, for all deliveries, and a moderate amount of business was reported, a large portion of which was on account of the Bazaar. There were no Mercantile Bills offering, and the market closed as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 25-32 to 13-16d.	per Rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 25-32. to 13-16d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 3 29-32 to 15-16d.	"
France	1·67 1-2	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been an advance in rates to-day to 95 3-4 for 3 1-2 per Cents, for Money and Account, and 86 for Threes.

SHARES.—Volkart Press are Rs. 5 higher; and Central India Mill, Rs. 10. Currimbhoy and Imperial Mills are Rs. 10 lower. Bank of Bombay have declined Rs. 5 to Rs 1,270 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 23.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 20-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	111 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 1-8
Bar Silver	27 7-8

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 23.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Carthage arrived here this evening.

HONGKONG, JULY 24.

The Extra steamer Brindisi left here this morning.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 23rd July, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 16th July, 1898 :—

LIABILITIES.	July 16. Rs.	July 23. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	4,00,000	4,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	43,48,458	47,52,900
Do. do. at Branches	22,54,118	21,36,349
Other Deposits	2,90,88,358	2,96,01,706
Post Bills	5,144	5,145
Credits, undrawn	15,43,208	18,60,788
Rs.	5,46,39,236	5,57,56,888
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,03,52,563	1,03,78,814
Other authorised Securities	36,99,332	36,82,194
Credits, on Govt, and other authorised Securities	71,42,736	73,67,050
Loans do. do. do.	1,36,81,835	1,38,59,211
Bills Discounted and purchased	43,79,462	43,24,950
Dead Stock	4,15,324	4,15,324
Stamps and Stationery	21,028	21,041
Bullion	......	......
Balances with other Banks	1,05,322	1,23,353
Cash	1,48,35,632	1,55,84,921
Rs.	5,46,39,283	5,57,56,888

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 21.

Fryer, Capt, Punjab, 4th Sikhs, on leave, from Nowshera
Gordon, Capt, 4th Bo Cavalry, on duty, from Sirur

JULY 23.

Barter, Major, Bo, 2nd K O Yorkshire L I, on leave, from London
Shuldham-Lye, Major, Bo. 2nd R I Regt, on leave, from London
Vaughan, Capt, Bo, 2nd Border Regt, on transfer, from Quetta
Cochrane, Surgn-Lt, Punjab, I M S, on leave, from England
Holden, Lt, Punjab, 4th Dr Guards, on leave, from Rawal Pindi
Geogan, Lt-Col, Bedgal, 1st Blackwatch, from leave, from London
Drewer, Lt, Ms, 25th M I, off leave, from England
Wintons, Lt, Ms, 3rd Lancers, from furlough, from England

DEPARTURES.—JULY 23.

Fryer, Capt, Punjab, 14th Sikhs, on leave, from England
Wilson, Capt, Punjab, R A, on leave, from England
Cleland, Lt, Punjab, 1st Bedford Regt, on leave, from England
Barter, Major, Bo, 2nd K O Yorks L I, off leave, to Ahmednagar
Shuldham-Lye, Major, Bo. 2nd R I Regt, off leave, to Mhow
Vaughan, Capt, Bo, 2nd Border Regt, on duty, to Malta
Reilly, Lt-Col, Bo, Comt Dept, on leave, to England
Ottley, Lt, Ms, 17th M I, on furlough, to London
Wintons, Lt, Ms, 3rd M I, from leave, to Secunderabad

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 26th July, 1898.

1. The signalling class will parade in front of the High Court, to-day and Thursday at 7 a.m., punctually.
2. There will be 40-pr. R. M. L. Gun and Squad Drill at the Nesbit Road head-quarters on Thursday next at 8-45 p.m. The Signalling Class will fall in after drill.

By Order
L. PENNY, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

There will be a Cinderella Dance at the Club Rooms, Apollo Bunder, on Saturday next the 30th instant, commencing at 9 p.m. Tickets as usual. Next Concert on Saturday, 6th August.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 24th July, 1898.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·573
Temperature of the Air	degrees	79·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer		77·4
Dew Point		76·8
Relative humidity of Air		·929
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)		9·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	82·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		76·7
General Directions of wind*		W, SW, S, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	176
Fall of Rain		1·57
Total fall during month		18·17
" year		45·71
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 25th July		0·31

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GORDON—July 12, at the Bank of Bengal, Hyderabad, Deccan, the wife of H K Gordon, of a daughter.

ROY—July 21, at Allahabad, N-W P, the wife of G P Roy, Esq, Indian Telegraph Department, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FORBES—BRYNING—July 11, at Calcutta, St James's Church, Edward Neville, eldest surviving son of the late Harry Neville Forbes, and grandson of the late John Alexander Forbes, C S, to Elizabeth Gray, youngest daughter of John Goode Bryning, late of Windsor, Berks.

DEATHS.

DRAKE—July 6, at Bhamo, Neville Nassauer Drake, 2nd Lieutenant, 2nd Battalion, Essex Regiment, aged 23 years and 9 months.

GRAY—July 20, at Coimbatore, of pneumonia, Ethel, the dearly loved daughter of Mrs Ellen Gray, of Lovedale, aged 25 years

VARDON—July 22, at 18-1, Loudon Street, Calcutta, Edward Stephen Vardon, aged 49 years and 7 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

STUDENT OF LAW.—Best ask the law lecturer. We do not care to open our columns to the discussion of the subject.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1898.

A CORRESPONDENT assumes somewhat hastily that we conclude that Captain Dreyfus is guilty of the charge alleged against him. The ground for the assumption is, that we have stated that M. Cavaignac who some months ago challenged the late Ministry to produce the proofs of the accused's guilt which they affirmed were in the War Office, being now himself Minister of War with access to the proofs has like his two predecessors declared that beyond all question Dreyfus was rightly convicted of the crime of communicating military secrets to a Foreign Power. The fact that a man of known independence of character, has after seeing the documents and proofs come to the conclusion that the accused was guilty of that crime, is an element in the case the importance of which can not be lightly set aside. But it is not conclusive. M. Cavaignac may have been imposed upon by forged documents or otherwise. It is impossible for an outsider to pronounce a positive opinion in a matter that has become complicated by an exhibition of such extraordinary heat and passion on both sides. When officers of high rank in the Army declare that France will be defeated in the next War if Dreyfus be pronounced innocent, it is difficult to resist the suspicions that there may be something besides the mere question of the regularity or otherwise of the proceedings of the Court Martial to create such extraordinary excitement. On the other hand, M. Zola's wild libels on all and sundry insults he has heaped on prosecution, witnesses, the officers constituting the Court, War Ministers and the Government are not altogether consistent with a disinterested desire to obtain Dreyfus a reconsideration of his case. The author of the *Debaccle*, is not a novice in literary effort; he must know very well that men are not to be won over to admit the error of their ways by accusing them of having knowingly committed the odium for some unavowable reason and holding them up to the execration of the whole world. In the midst of all this turmoil one fact, really the one arrived fact is lost sight of by both sides. It is of this; if the gravamen of the charge put forward by the friends of Captain Dreyfus, that he was found guilty on the strength of a document shown to the members of the Court Martial and withheld from the knowledge of the defence be true, then the conviction was illegal. The Court of Cassation would quash the conviction as a matter of course if an appeal were lodged. No appeal has been lodged. Yet the Minister of Justice, when appealed to by the Vice-President of the Senate who was one of the first to move in the matter, that the proper course was to appeal to the higher Court and that he would give every facility for such an appeal. That course was never taken; instead M. Zola penned his extraordinary letter which seemed to be aimed at the reputation of every officer wearing French uniform. The simple unsensational process of lodging an appeal and essaying to establish in regular way the contention, that the proceedings of the Court Martial were vitiated by a grave informality, would have given the unfortunate prisoner in the Ile du Diable an opportunity of securing a new trial under conditions which might have enabled him to rebut the evidence for the prosecution. As it has been contended throughout that the legal evidence tendered by the prosecution failed to establish his guilt, and that the court were prepared to acquit him on that evidence and only reconsidered their decision when the secret document was shown to the President, it certainly seems strange that the suggestion of the Minister of Justice has not been acted upon. The court of Cassation which quashed Zola's conviction and sentence on proof of an informality in the proceedings, would not have hesitated to do the same in that of a French officer charged with high treason had proofs of an irregularity of a far more flagrant kind been adduced by his counsel. It is inexplicable that an appeal was not lodged in the ordinary routine and without waiting even for the suggestion of the Minister of Justice, if the conviction were brought about by a scandalous illegality.

ALTHOUGH many work people have now left Bombay, to carry on agricultural pursuits during the rains, the supply of labour appears to be fairly equal to the demand, except in the mills, and wages have gone down to their normal level or thereabouts. The great rush at the docks which caused double rates to be given both for cartmen and for coolies, slackened off by the beginning of last month, and at the present time all that can be said is that the shipping trade is comparatively good for the middle of the monsoon. From ten to twelve vessels are working daily in the docks, the bulk of the trade being in exports. Imports continue dull but it is anticipated that orders will be placed with fair briskness after the monsoon. After two years of deficit the Port Trust authorities are expecting, in view of the good start obtained in April and May, to recover their old position so far as dock revenue is concerned by the end of the current year. The test period has been passed successfully and agricultural prospects throughout the country appear satisfactory, the rainfall being fairly well distributed. The continued existence of plague and the fear that we may have another "wave" of the epidemic is of course a disturbing factor, but it cannot be regarded as likely to exert so unfavourable an influence upon the commerce of the Port as it has done in the two past years. The rules of the Venice Convention put no unreasonable restrictions in the way of our shipping. Given good harvests in India and a brisk demand from abroad the plague, as was shown by the course of events last hot weather, does not operate injuriously excepting so far as a restricted supply of labour is concerned. In this respect there is less to fear than in the past; familiarity with the disease and the less unpopular methods resorted to by the authorities in dealing with it, have swept away the greater part of the terror which the epidemic engendered in the minds of the poor last year. It may therefore be anticipated that if wages are good here when the busy season sets in large numbers of working people will return to the city, and for the sake of a livelihood run the risks incidental to an outbreak of plague which if it comes at all, will in the anticipation of experts be less severe than either of its two predecessors. The Port Trust authorities have not been unmindful of the difficulties underlying the labour problem, and have done all in their power to reduce them.

An example of this policy is afforded in the chawls constructed for the regular workpeople of the Trust on the Elphinstone Estate and just north of the Bridge which bears the same name. These dwellings are well-built and ventilated, and enable many of the labourers and sepoys to live under much healthier conditions than were possible when they had to find accommodation as best they could in various parts of the Native Town. Altogether 170 families are residing in as many sets of quarters. This does not of course cover the needs of the whole of the Port Trust workpeople. Of the three lakhs sanctioned for the purposes of these chawls Rs. 1,80,000 only have been expended, and the remaining Rs. 1,20,000 will be utilised as soon as the present experiment has been found to be satisfactory. It is of course too early as yet to draw any very definite conclusions, but judging from the muster-rolls the tenants of the new dwellings have already improved in health, as the percentage of sick absentees is much less heavy amongst them than it was. When experience has been gained as to how far the buildings are adapted to the purpose for which they are intended from the point of the view no less of the tenants themselves than of the Trustees, the remaining chawls will be constructed. Thus on a small scale the Port Trust is carrying out on its estates the work for which the forthcoming Improvement Board is to be called into existence—the provision of better housing for the working classes. The subsidiary object of the new body—the increase of residential facilities for the well-to-do in the vicinity of the Fort—is also being carried out on a limited scale by the Port Trustees. As set forth in these columns a few days ago, they are filling in the basin to the west of Apollo Bunder and thus completing the Apollo Reclamation. The ground is being leased so readily that all the plots will soon be taken—the applications being in some cases four or five deep. In the course of a few years the reclamation will be occupied by some thirty well-built detached dwellings, for residential purposes each with garden plots. A few of them have already been built and others are in course of construction. The most prominent of these structures will be a large hotel on a part of the site of the present basin to be constructed by Mr. J. N. Tata and to be run on more Europeanised lines than the average Indian hotel. By these reclamations, the one beyond Mazagon and the other near the Fort, the Port Trust is leading the way in supplying the pressing needs for good house accommodation of the working classes on the one hand, and well-to-do citizens on the other—needs which will be more adequately met by the new Improvement Trust when it enters upon its labours. Apart from the financial benefit the Port Trust derives from these developments, its policy in carrying them out is a sound one, for the provision of the needs we have spoken of has a very direct connection with the commercial prosperity and development of the port, which it is the special province of the Trust to foster.

SURGEON LIEUTENANT-COLONEL STREET'S report on Vaccination in this Presidency and Aden, during the year ended on March 31st last, shows that in this department of health conservancy ordinary working operations were interfered with by both Famine and Plague. The migration of the people, the exodus from many of the large towns, and the low birthrate all told against a large vaccination record, and many of the officers and operatives ordinarily employed in this work had to be pressed into the service for the supression of plague. Neither did an outbreak of small pox occur in any district to lead to a resort to this form of protection. It is therefore no matter for surprise that the number of operations decreased by nearly 9 per cent. The total number of persons vaccinated was however close on three-quarters of a million. The percentage of children protected to children available was in fact higher than in the previous year being 84·73 as against 79·20. Exclusive of about 50,000 "unknown" cases, due to the neglect of parents to bring their children for inspection, the percentage of success in primary vaccination was 98·55, while in re-vaccinations the result of which could be traced the percentage was 79·25. It is worthy of note that both figures are substantially higher than the average for India generally for any one of the five years 1892-93 to 1896-97. The results of the measure taken for the protection of Famine camps from small-pox could of course be ascertained without difficulty and they were quite satisfactory. The attacks from the disease numbered 270, but only 20 of them proved fatal. Unfortunately comparative figures of the famine camps of twenty years earlier are not available, but the limited hold of the disease in these days of general vaccination may be judged from the fact, that while in 1877, there was 27,369 deaths from small-pox, in the presidency there were only 3,835 deaths during 1897. The total expenditure was rather less than two and a half lakhs of rupees, making the average cost for each successful case 6 annas and 10 pies—a larger percentage than usual and one which exceeds the cost taking India as a whole. But the difference need not be grudged in view of the results obtained. Bombay has a uniformly lower death-rate from small-pox than any other part of India. For the last five years it has only been 0·1 per mille, as against an average for the whole of the country of over 0·5 per mille. Such a result is eminently satisfactory, and justifies the power granted by the Legislature to the local Government to declare vaccination compulsory in any prescribed area in the Presidency.

NOT the least interesting result of Colonel Hutchinson's Tirah lecture and the lively debate which followed it, has been the fresh life it has infused into the United Service Institute. That influential association, has since been experiencing quite a rush of recruits from all branches of the service. We hear that between thirty and forty new members have been elected in the past month, which not only means new blood but increased funds for promoting the objects of the society. Advantage is being taken of the situation to devote funds for payment for articles contributed to the Journal of the Institute. At the same time contributors are being reminded that it is not necessaary for them to divulge their names to anyone but the Honorary Secretary, who will receive them in confidence, the only supervision exercised over the pages of the journal being that all papers contributed, whether anoymously or otherwise, must be approved by the committee before publication. This arrangement is intended to protect the individual from the personal consequences of incautious utterances and at the same time provide a check upon irrelevant writing.

YESTERDAY'S meteorological telegrams from the Seychelles, Zanzibar and Mauritius show, that the barometer remains lower than it should be in the south-east Trades region and winds even lighter and more unsteady than last week. A fresh burst of the monsoon, however, seems to be coming up on the Bombay coast where heavy rain has fallen in the past few days. A cyclonic storm forming at the head of the Bay, on the other hand, is preventing rain from falling in Bengal, though giving good rain on the north Madras coast.

THE Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, will meet in the Council Hall, Poona, on Friday, 19th August.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Shannon, with the outward mails of the 15th instant, left Aden at 11 p. m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 6 a.m., on Saturday next.

IN the list of Justices of the Peace for the town and island of Bombay recently published in the "Government Gazette" the name of Mr. M. T. Carroll, of Messrs. W. Watson and Co., was inadvertently omitted, but it has been restored by means of an *erratum* in a later issue of the "Government Gazette."

AT the Bombay High Court, Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee has dismissed the suit brought by E. D. Sassoon & Co., against Dosabhoy Thackersey and two others, on the ground that the plaintiffs had not succeeded in proving their claim. The plaintiff's claim was for Rs. 34,774-10-6, being the balance of the price of piece-goods and tents sold to the defendants; and a sum of Rs. 51,802, 5-8, as damages sustained by the plaintiffs by reason of the defendants refusal to take delivery of the goods, the product of the Alexandra, E. D. Sassoon, and Jacob Sassoon Mills. The second and third defendants denied their liability, alleging they were not partners of the first at the time he entered into the contract with the plaintiffs. The first defendant averred that, far from the plaintiffs being entitled to damages against him he was entitled to damages against them to the amount of Rs. 54,469-14-6 by reason of certain breaches of contract on their part.

MR. JUSTICE STRACHEY commenced yesterday the hearing of a suit at the High Court, in which Henry Longford, third mate of the wrecked s. s. Taif, sued Hajee Cassum Joosub, the owner of the steamer, to recover Rs. 1,500 as damages suffered by him by reason of the wrongful acts, defaults, and negligence of the master thereof, and of the defendant's agent at Port Louis, Mauritius, in overloading the vessel above what she could safely carry and above what she should legally have carried on the voyage, in consequence of which she foundered at sea and was wholly lost on the 24th September 1896. By the above defaults the plaintiff said he was put in imminent danger to his life and health, was subjected to great hardship, privation, and suffering, and loss the whole of his effects and also his wages until the 3rd December 1896. The defendant denied that the foundering and wreck of the vessel was due to any wrongful acts or defaults or negligence in overloading her, or that she proceeded to sea in an unseaworthy condition. He said that in any event, he was not responsible to the plaintiff for any loss or damage he might have sustained. He put the plaintiff to strict proof of his damages. Evidence in the case taken *de bene esse* and under commission was read to the court during the day.

SISTER HARRIS, the nursing sister in charge of the Mahratta Plague Hospital at Connaught Road was bitten by her dog on Friday night, when the animal was rabid, owing to having been bitten by a stray "pariah." Veterinary Surgeon Miles declared the dog to be suffering from rabies, and it died therefrom at the Hospital for Animals on Sunday. Miss Harris left by Saturday's mail for Paris to be treated at the Pasteur Institute. Several cases of bites from roving dogs have lately been reported, and it is understood that the Municipal Commissioner and the Police Commissioner have been in communication as to the best method of destroying these "pariahs."

NEWS received from Kabul, states that the Amir moved to his summer residence at Bagh-i-Bala beyond Sherpur on July 11th. It seems probable that he will not visit Paghman this summer.

THE annual provisioning of the Kashmir Imperial Service troops in the Gilgit Agency is now proceeding. The arrangements are working as smoothly apparently as in preceding years.

COLONEL E. A. MONEY assumes officiating command of the Allahabad district this week, but takes two months' privilege leave forthwith, when the command will devolve upon the senior officer in the district.

THE cost of the new lines for a regiment of native infantry at Kohat, to replace those which have been condemned, is estimated at Rs. 1,89,400, and sanction for this expenditure has now been accorded.

THE finances of the Chittagong Hospital, lately erected, are not in a satisfactory condition, and a special sub-committee has been appointed to go into the whole question, and submit a report on the matter.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 2nd July 1898, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1897 of 2,102,871 maunds, with an increase of Rs. 23,287 in the earnings.

THERE were no fresh cases and no deaths from plague in Calcutta on Thursday, when the general death-rate was 35 per mille as compared to 45 during the previous five years. The total number of cases of plague up to date was 184, of which 151 ended fatally.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the proposal of the Government of India, that the rate of passage money for officers making their own arrangements for passage from any port in India to England, should be increased from Rs. 525 to Rs 625, which is the cost at present of a first-class passage by the British India Company.

THE Madras Revenue Returns continue to show satisfactory results. Up to the end of June 275 1-2 lakhs had been collected as against 252 lakhs during the same period last year, *i. e.*, an increase of 23 1-2 lakhs. There was an increase of 15 lakhs under Land Revenue.

THE Government of India in reviewing the annual report on irrigation in Sind during 1896-97, note that the results obtained are very satisfactory and reflect credit on the officers concerned with the administration of the canals. The net revenue yielded was the highest on record, being 11 1-2 per cent. on the capital invested.

A SITE for the post to be constructed near Sadda in the Kurram Valley has been selected, a detailed project being prepared by the Government of the Punjab, to be submitted shortly to the Government of India for final orders. The cost of the post is now found to be a great deal more than what was originally estimated.

THE "Insurance World" writes :—"We have received a copy of the first report and balance-sheet of the Empire of India Life Assurance Company. This company commenced operations in our great Oriental dependency in March of last year, and succeeded, before the end of February this year, in completing 460 policies, producing a revenue of Rs. 49,041, which must be regarded as a very satisfactory beginning. There were no claims and the working expenses amounted to about 52 per cent. of the premium income which, considering that the whole of the business was new, is extremely moderate. It is not unusual, under similar circumstances for the whole and more of the premium revenue to be spent during the initial years in the career of a life assurance company. The result was that a balance of Rs. 25,535 was available, out of which the whole of the preliminary expenses were written off, and the remainder, we presume, will form the nucleus of a life assurance fund, independent of a capital. The called-up capital is not large, but two-thirds is invested in Government securities The management is composed of native and English officials, with G. F. Hardy, Esq. F.I.A., F.S.S., as consulting actuary, and E. F. Allum, Esq., as general manager. The business prospectus, of which we have a copy, is up to date in every way, and offers every inducement to assurants. We will follow the operations of this new enterprise with much interest."

MR. B. NATHAN on return from leave early next month resumes charge of the Under-Secretaryship in in the Home Department, Mr. Bonham-Carter, who has been officiating for him, reverting to Bengal on August 8th.

GENERAL NAIRNE, Commander-in-Chief, received news on Friday morning of the sudden death in England of his brother, the Reverend A. K. Nairne, who was formerly in the Bombay Civil Service, and was well-known on the western side of India. He retired from the Civil Service some twenty years ago.

IT has been decided in communication with Her Majesty's Government that on the occurrence of a temporary vacancy in the appointment of Commander-in Chief in India the officer appointed to fill the post temporarily shall be allowed the same pay and allowances and the same personal staff as a permanent incumbent.

ACCORDING to the latest information from Abyssinia the Orleans-Leontieff expedition is very likely to prove a great failure. The Prince and the Count, it appears, are hopelessly at loggerheads; and the possibility is that Great Britain will reap an overflowing political harvest from the Franco-Russian failure.

THE Finance and Commerce Department publishe the text of the orders issued by the Spanish Government sanctioning the free importation of the produce of Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Philippine Islands, and dependencies of these islands in Oceania into Spain in foreign bottoms, and directing the suspension of the surcharge on raw cotton from European ports. The new rules apparently are only to be in force during the continuation of the present war.

MR. JOHN ELIOT, Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, left Simla on tour on Friday. He proceeds first to Calcutta to inquire into the arrangements for housing the Meteorological Staff there. The lease of the present office quarters expires next year, and it is proposed to build new offices at Alipore near the Central Observatory. From Calcutta Mr. Eliot will go to the Central Provinces to inspect some of the observatories which have not been working well lately, and will afterwards visit Bombay, Ajmere and Jeypore before returning to Simla.

MR. COBBOLD, who was arrested at Kila Wamar by local Bokharan officers, seems to have communicated with a Russian officer commanding the Shignan post on the Oxus. He was very courteously treated by this officer, who took charge of him and hospitably entertained him at the post. The arrest appears to have been due to the cancelling of Mr. Cobbold's permit to shoot in the Pamir region without his having been informed of this fact. He has doubtless been released by this time, as his good faith must have been easy to establish.

AN appreciative reference is made by Sir Frederick Fryer in the *Burma Gazette* to the services of Mr. S. D. Burgess, whose unfortunate death while going home was recorded a few days ago. The notification runs :—The Lieutenant-Governor has heard with the deepest regret of the death of Mr. George Douglas Burgess, I.C.S., C.S.I., Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma. Mr. Burgess was one of the ablest officers in the Commission, and had rendered the highest services to the Government of Burma as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, as Commissioner of the Mandalay Division, and as Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma. His loss will be deeply deplored by all classes of the community.

THE Mysore Chief Court appears to have begun to realise what a farce the enforcement of the local Infant Marriage Regulation sometimes is. In a recent case a District Magistrate fined the accused two rupees each. The Mysore Government Advocate thereupon moved the Chief Court for enhanced punishment. The Judges, after going through the records of the case, passed the following order :—The sentence is so inadequate as to make the law ridiculous. As, however, the bride's mother and grandfather belong to the caste of cowherds, and the Magistrate has stated in his judgment that they are poor and ignorant, the Court does not consider it a proper case for enhancing the sentence.

THERE is an enormous falling-off in the area under indigo cultivation in the N.-W. Provinces during the present year, due entirely to the low prices obtained last year for the manufactured product. The decrease has occurred in almost every part of the N.-W. P., and from more than one source it is reported that the greatest difficulty has been experienced in getting the tenants to sow and water the indigo crop. In Oudh there is a slight increase in the area planted, the figures being 16,806 acres as compared with 16,756 in 1897. But in the N.-W. P., according to the patwaris' papers, only 192,839 acres had been sown up to the middle of April, as against 266,614 acres in 1897, and the area receiving irrigation up to the end of May is reported as 136,136 acres, as against 234,000 acres last year. Thus there is a decrease of 27 per cent. in the area sown and 42 per cent. in the area receiving irrigation, while last year's figures showed decreases of 8 and 17 per cent respectively as compared with the previous year. According to the first official forecast even the area sown is not in a very flourishing condition. The germination of the seed was generally good, but a large proportion of the crop appears to have been lost by insufficient irrigation and serious damage by insects. In the last week of June the estimates of the crop varied from 60 to 75, taking 100 as a nominal crop. Since then the prospects have improved, but it is too early to form anything like an accurate estimate of the ultimate yield. Altogether the prospects of indigo in these Provinces seem far from rosy, though the shortness of the crop may compensate planters by improving the price.

SOME rather curious facts, says, a contemporary are forth-coming about the contemporary book trade showing that a great reputation does not necessarily insure an extensive sale. It might have been supposed that Mrs. Humphrey Ward's new book, Helbeck of Bannisdale, would have been in tremendous demand, but according to the retail book-sellers it has fallen absolutely flat, and the two great circulating libraries which laid in immense stocks, do not find their readers at all keen for it. Mudie is said to have taken upwards of two thousand copies and Smith little short of that number, but both find it hangs fire on their shelves. It is the same on the book-stalls and at booksellers counters, repeating apparently the experience of Du Maurier's second work, The Martian, over which people burnt their fingers badly. Mr. Max Pemberton's Kronstadt has done fairly well, but the sale has by no means been phenomenal. Of Dr. Conan Doyle's Songs of Action, his latest departure in verse, some five thousand copies have been sold, and there is every reason to think that the book will be in constant demand for it appeals to so large a circle of readers, reciters and singers. Fitted with proper melodies, several of his poems will certainly be adopted among our popular national songs.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

COMMODORE WATSON'S SQUADRON.

RENEWED REPORTS OF PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, JULY 25.

The sailing of Commodore Watson's squadron for Spain has been postponed until after the Puerto Rico campaign.

A *Times* telegram from Madrid says that the Spanish Government regard the present moment as being favourable for entering upon negotiations for peace.

THE DEFECTION OF THE CUBANS.

The dispute between General Shafter and Garcia, the Cuban insurgent leader, has caused great concern at Washington, where it is ascribed to General Shafter's want of tact.

General Shafter has now replied to Garcia's letter of complaint, acknowledging the great and valuable assistance rendered to the American troops by the valiant Cuban's, and regretting Garcias determination to withdraw his forces.

THE EXPEDITION TO PUERTO RICO.

JULY 24.

General Miles with 4,000 men and five batteries of artillery has started from Cuba for Puerto Rico where he is expected to arrive to-morrow.

This force will be joined by his other brigades which are now *en route*.

The entire first American Army Corps has been ordered to start for the same destination next week.

The Spaniards at Puerto Rico are making preparations for a vigorous defence of the Island.

SURRENDER OF SPANISH GARRISONS IN CUBA.

The garrison of Guantanamo sent an officer to verify whether they were included in General Toral's terms of the surrender of Santiago, and finding this to be the case expressed their willingness to accept the terms.

Six thousand men are concerned in this capitulation.

General Shafter is sending an officer to accept their surrender, and also the surrender of the garrisons of Baracoa and Sagua La Grande.

THE VETERAN CRICKETER.

JULY 25.

In the cricket match, Gloucester against Notts, which ended in a drawn game, Dr. Grace, scored 168.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 25.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Shannon, with mails of the 15th instant, left here for Bombay, at 11 p.m. yesterday.

FRONTIER NEWS.

A CONVOY FIRED INTO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 25.

A convoy to the Camp at Ali Masjid was fired into on Friday night. Two mules were hit.

PUNJAB NEWS.

THE SETTLEMENT OF BALTISTAN.

Mr. R. T. Clarke, I.C.S., Punjab, has gone to take up the settlement of Baltistan and Ladak under the Kashmir Durbar.

PLAGUE IN THE PUNJAB.

No fresh plague cases have been reported in the Punjab since the solitary one which occurred in the Hoshiarpur District in the last week of June.

THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER IN ASSAM.

It is understood that Surgeon-Colonel Stephen, Sanitary Commissioner, Assam, succeeds Surgeon-Colonel Raye as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in the Punjab, the latter proceeding next month on eight months' furlough prior to retirement.

THE RELIEF OF TROOPS.

The Relief for next cold weather are now sanctioned. The following affects the Bombay Presidency and Hyderabad :—L Battery R. H. A., Kirkee to Secunderabad by route marches ; Battery R.H.A., Secunderabad to Kirkee by route march ; 26th Field Battery R.A., Kamptee to England by rail to Bombay ; 27th Field Battery Nusseerabad to Neemuch by routemarch; 36th Field Battery Neemuch to Nusseerabad by route march ; 40th Field Battery Ahmednagar to Bangalore by route march ; 42nd Field Battery Secunderabad to Ahmednagar by route march ; 58th Field Battery England to Kamptee by rail from Bombay ; 59th Field Battery Nowgong to England by route march to Jhansi and rail to Bombay ; 80th Field Battery, Jhansi to Nowgong by route march; Garrison Artillery 13th Company Eastern Division, Aden to Bombay by sea; 24 Company Eastern Division Bombay to Delhi by rail ; 26 Company Eastern Division Aden to Bombay by sea ; 6 Company Southern Division, Ceylon to Roorkee by rail from Bombay ; 28 Southern Division, Bombay to England by sea ; 4 Company Western Division Roorkee to Ferozepore by rail ; British Infantry 2nd Bn. Royal Scots, Mandalay to Poona by rail to Rangoon, by sea to Bombay, thence by rail ; 1st Norfolk Regiment Allahabad to Bombay, Deesa, Ahmedabad and Deolali by rail ; 1st Lincolnshire, Egypt to Secunderabad by rail from Bombay (British Infantry) ; 2nd Battalion Welsh regiment Bellary and Fort St. George to Ahmednagar by route march ; 2nd Yorkshire Light Infantry Ahmednagar to Mauritius,by rail to Bombay ; 1st Battalion Shropshire Light Infantry Bombay, Deesa, Ahmedabad and Deolali to Poona by rail ; 2nd Battalion Durham L. I. Poona to Mandalay, by rail to Bombay, sea to Rangoon, thence by rail ; 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles, Poona, to England by rail to Bombay ; Sappers and Miners No. 1 Company Madras ; S. and M. Bangalore to Secunderabad by rail ; No. 6 Company Madras, S. and M. Secunderabad to Bangalore by rail ; No. 2 Company, Bombay, S. and M. Kirkee to Aden, by rail to Bombay ;Native Infantry 7th Bengal Infantry Dorunda and Baxar to Nowgong by route March ; 7th Madras Infantry Kamptee to Rangoon and Port Blair by rail to Calcutta, thence by sea ; Native Infantry, 16th Madras Infantry, Rangoon to Belgaum by sea to Vingorla thence by route March ; 19th Madras Infantry, Secunderabad, to Quilon by route march and Backwater ; 22nd Madras Infantry Berhampore and Cuttack to Kamptee and Sitabuldi by route march ; 24th Madras Infantry Quilon to Secunderabad by Backwater and route march; 26th Madras Infantry Belgaum to Berhampore and Cuttack by route march to Vingorla thence by sea, Headquarters and wing to Gopaulpore and thence by route march ; other wing by sea to False Point and thence by river to Cuttack ; 2nd Bombay Grenadiers Poona to Bombay by route March ; 8th Bombay Infantry Baroda to Ahmednagar by route march ; 9th Bombay Infantry Ahmednagar to Baroda by route march ; 16th Bombay Infantry Quetta District to Poona by rail to Karachi by sea, to Bombay thence by rail ; 23rd Bombay Rifles—Nusseerabad to Quetta District by rail, to Bombay by sea to Karachi, thence by rail, 25th Bombay Rifles Bombay to Nusseerabad by rail ; 27th Bombay Infantry Hyderabad temporarily in East Africa to Karachi. Headquarters by sea depot by rail ; 20th Bombay Infantry Chaman ; to Hyderabad ; 30th Bombay Infantry Karachi to Chaman 7 Company Western Division R.A., from Secunderabad to Jhansi by route march ; 9th Company of same from Jhansi to Secunderabad ; 1st Madras Lancers Bellary to Secunderabad ; 2nd Madras from Bangalore to Bellary ; 3rd Madras from Secunderabad to Bangalore, all by route march.

THE NAWAB OF DIR AND THE KHAN OF NAWAGAI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, JULY 20.

No confirmation has been received of the Nawab of Dir's reported expedition into Jandol Valley. It seems that friction has for some time existed there, the petty Chieftains set up when Umra Khan fled having been intriguing amongst themselves, rival parties have been enlisting in the interest of the Nawabs of Dir and Nawagai respectively, a fight in which several people were killed took place a few weeks back ; the influence of Major Doane sufficed to prevent disturbance then extending but the Valley lying as it does on the borders of territories of the Nawabs Dhir and Nawagai and Hadda Mulla, is alway liable to become bone of contention amongst these powerful neighbours.

THE AFGAN ENVOY.

LAHORE, JULY 25.

Colonel Sardar Muhammad Ismail Khan, who was lately appointed by the Amir of Afganistan and its dependencies, as political representative and Afgan envoy in India with the Indian Government, in place of Soli Ghulam Rasul, who is at present rendering his accounts at Kabul arrived at Peshwar on 22nd instant with a dozen followers and Cavalry escort to join his appointment at Simla. He was to stay at Peshwar for a couple of days preparing himself for the journey and visiting Lahore and Sirhind etc. On his road, will join his appointment at Simla immediately.

THE LIEUT-GOVERNOR OF BURMA.

RANGOON, JULY 25.

A largely assembled durbar was held by the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma to-day. In his speech he dwelt on peace and prosperity of Burma, unless clouds should arise in the horizon. We can he said occupy ourselves uninterruptedly in the development of trade and resources of the province, establishment of British consuls at Momein and Assumos which ought to lead to increased trade with China and Boundary Demarcation. That country will be trusted and make better progress in the two years which the agreement leaves us in which to complete it, than it made last year, owing to complications which he need not explain, but which were in no way the fault of the British Commissioner. He also said the stringent opium regulations of 1893, are being examined with a view to ascertaining how far they have been successful,so far the respectable Burmese had not given the assistance that was expected in enforcing these regulations.

THE HYDERABAD SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JULY 22.

WITH the return of H. H. the Nizam and Sir Trevor Plowden from Ooty, the whirling of gaiety and festivities has been set in motion ; indeed it started some time before the Nizam returned. Hyderabad now contains its full complement of "Society," and the beautiful weather prevailing lends a charm to social doings. Here society is knitted together like one big family and go where you may the same faces are met. At one time the stream of pleasure-seekers moves gaily on to Tremulgherry or Bolarum ; at another it is stemmed at Secunderabad, and very frequently finds a way for fun to distant Hyderabad where the Residency staff, and some of the leading nobles, Sir Kurshed Jah for example,have a happy knack of squeezing out a good deal of excitement, and merriment out of exile in the Deccan.

The season practically opened with the Secunderabad Gymkhana Races which were held on the Laik-ud-dowla Course in grand weather. The turf and the fields were all that a sportsman could anticipate, and a firm of martial Book-makers, added zest to the proceedings. The ball opened with a match between Mr. Adam's Marauder II Owner up, and Mr. Crosselgh's Comrade, ridden by Mr. Oakes. It was won in a canter by the former. Five stripped for the next race the "Take-up-a-point" Plate which furnished the most exciting finish of the afternoon, Lo Ben, Bonny and Spinster racing neck and neck almost the whole of the 3 1-2 furlongs for honours. Bonny finally passed the post first, but was disqualified as her rider Mr. Lamb could not draw the weight. The race was consequently given to Lo Ben on whom Mr. Binny rode a strong finish, Spinster being placed second. The "Try Again Stakes" attracted a large field, no fewer than fourteen having turned out. It was won hands down by Little Wonder, the only Australian in the race. Captain Caulfield's Jenny turning up trumps in the Boot and Saddle Race was a surprise to everybody but her owner. The fifth race, the "Club Stakes" was won by Captain Gray's game little pony Castor. He was so shut in at the corner that he could not get through the ruck, and had to pull out and come round the outside of the field. The N. C. O.'s sweepstakes proved an easy victory for the favourite Wormwood. The last item on the programme was the Polo Pony race, (ladies nomination) and in this event the fair sex had naturally their hearts. The race was won by Mr. Harbord on Mr. Birch's Hermit, nominated by Mr. Leslie. Thus ended a really enjoyable afternoon, due to the exertions of Mr. Binny of the 19th Hussar's. It is to be hoped the day is not distant when another meeting, with equal success, will be got up.

One of the daintiest functions held last week was the dinner given by Sir Vikar-ul-Oomrah at Begumpett to meet Sir Trevor Plowden, the Resident. The dining-table was spread under canvas which presented a gay and brilliant spectacle, ornamented and illuminated as it was. There were about 250 guests on the occasion, and each one looked as cheery as if the occasion were Christmas but just as everybody's spirits rose sky-high by dint of delicious dishes and choice wines, the rain came down in streams, ruined the tents in a few minutes, spoilt all the lovely illuminations and fireworks, and created general uneasiness. The African Band, however, stood to their guns, and with the heroism of Piper Findlater, continued to play on.

The United Service Club has been making headway of late in the matter of postprandial theatricals. The "Raven Minstrels" under Mr. Claridge's directions, having croaked themselves hoarse, Mrs. Keene and Mr. Harbord have now reared a bevy of "Humming Birds" who warbled for the first time at the Club on Saturday. The concert was opened by the Banjo Band with that smart little march "Black Bess." The banjoists were Captain Ievers, Major Simpson, Captain Caulfield, Surg.-Captain Johnstone, Mr. Oakes and Mr. Birch ; Mr. Harris and Mr. Armitage played mandolines, and Mrs. Keene accompanied on the piano. Mr. Halliday "obliged" with the "Four oss char-a-banc" which went down splendidly. Mr. Eicke sang "Out on the deep" very effectively, his powerful bass answering truthfully to the pathos of the composition. "I couldn't" was sung by Surg.-Captain Johnstone, and both the melody and spirit of the song were admirably sustained. Mrs. Warring's interpretation of Tosti's "Good-bye" was faultless and sweet. Mrs. Buchanan, accompanied by Mrs. Biscoe, opened the second part of the programme with a violin solo played most exquisitely. Mr. Harris followed with "Jack's the boy" which was sung to great advantage. Miss Pitt's rendering of "Rory Darlin" was pathetic and charming. The room vibrated with applause and shouts when Major Simpson appeared to "orate" He told us all about "McDougall's sister," now he was in love with her, etc. It was a funny story, funnily told. Capt. Logan-Home, late an A.-D.-C. at Government House, Madras, sprang into fame and brought down the house by singing an original topical song entitled "A job lot," the words of which were well worth remembering. The show was brought to an end by the entire company singing "The Tavern in the Town," and thus a jolly evening, like everything terrestrial, found an ending.

Tremulgherry Society have been having a lively time lately. The Hyderabad Contingent gave a capital dance at their handsome mess and a merry evening was spent there. Sir Montague Gerard, commanding the Contingent had a dinner party on the same evening, and from his place, the guests swarmed into the mess. On Saturday the Hussars were hosts at their mess after the paper chase. A large field turned out, and the going was good all the way.

The fifth competition for the monthly medal of the Bolarum Golf Club has been won by Captain Anderson with the scratch score of £7. Mr. Hope of the 23rd W. L. I. was second with a net score of 88, but was unfortunate in not having won. He lost a ball somewhere near Byam's monument, and, had to lose a stroke and distance. Mr. Eicke, a golfing recruit, was third with 93 net. The other seven competitors have begged that their names be not published.

THE imports for the month ending June 30 were £39,032,305 compared with £36,321,809 in the corresponding month last year, being an increase of £2,710,496. The exports for the month were £19,413,696, compared with £19,089,997, being an increase of £323, 699. The imports for the six months ending June 30 last amounted to £235,995,751, as against £225,245,246 in the first six months of 1897, being an increase of £10,750,505. The exports for the six months were £112,508,179, compared with £117 410,452, showing a decrease of £4,902,273.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, JULY 8.

EARLY on Wednesday morning at Henly the weather looked most promising for the second day of the regatta, and as it turned out the crowds of spectators who attended were not disappointed. The intense heat, which must have made it very hard work for the crews, was somewhat tempered with a breeze from the Buckinghamshire shore. This gave the boats who secured that station a considerable advantage. As was generally expected, the first event of the day provided an excellent race between Leander and London for the fourth heat of the Grand Challenge Cup. Each crew struck 41 in thefirst minute, and London soon took the lead as far as Fawley. Leandar, favoured by the shore, were gradually creeping up, and from that point they had the lead, and finally won a splendid race by half a length. If London had had the other station the result would probably have been different. Time 6min. 58sec. Great interest was felt about the result of the next race between the two head boats of the two Universities, though most people rightly anticipated the result. First Trinity were fully represented, whilst New College were without Edwards. First Trinity took a lead at once, and at Fawley Court were a length to the good. After that point New College made up some of the lost ground by a plucky spurt, but were finally beaten by three-quarters of a length. The time was 7min. 6sec. The second heat for the Wyfold Challenge Cup took place at 12, between the Caius College and Jesus College, Cambridge, fours. Caius had the Berkshire station and soon took a strong lead, but owing to bad steering they got into their rivals water. Near Fawley Court Jesus College fouled a punt, and finally were beaten by nearly three lengths, in 8min. 2sec.

At 12-30 Kingston met Trinity College, Oxford, in the third heat for the Thames Challenge Cup. Kingston took the Berks station. At the Island Kingston had a slight lead, but at Fawley Trinity were coming up fast. The latter finally won by a length and a quarter ; time, 7min. 17sec. In the fourth heat for the Thames Cup Merton College, Oxford, was victorious over the Thames Rowing Club. The latter were leading at the Island, but Merton came up at half-way very fast, and finally won by nearly three lengths. The time was 7min. 27sec. An interesting struggle was expected in the semi-final of the Diamond Sculls between B. H. Howell and H. W. Stout, but the race turned out to be the reverse of exciting. Stout had the lead at the Island, but after that point Howell went away and won as he liked by fully a dozen lengths. Time 7min. 44sec. In the semi-finals of the Silver Goblets the Jesus College, Cambridge, pair rowed over, as Gold and Willis (Leander) had withdrawn. In the second heat of the Stewards' Challenge Cup London met New College, Oxford. Both crews went off at a good pace, and as far as Fawley there was not very much difference between them. From that point, however, New College drew away and eventually won by two and a half lengths. Time 8min 1sec. In the third heat for this cup Leander and Thames Rowing Clubs were drawn together. Although they had the Berkshire shore, Thames never pressed at all, and Leander paddled home as they liked. Two local crews met in the fifth heat for the Thames Cup, Henley and Molesey being drawn against one another. Molesey were rowing very short, but managed to get a substantial lead at once, the Henley eight apparently not getting any work into their blades at all. Molesey finally won by a length and a half ; time, 7min. 42sec. The third heat for the Ladies' Plate was between Eton and Radley. Eton are the heavier crew and have a much longer swing. From the start there was little doubt about the result, as Eton at once took the lead. At Fawley they were about a length and a quarter in front. Eventually they won by two lengths ; time. 7min. 26sec.

In the third heat for the Wyfold Cup Kingston were victorious over London Rowing Club after a good race. The former had the advantage of the station. A length and three-quarters separated the boats at the finish. The time was 8min. 18sec. It was expected that Balliol College, Oxford, would just manage to get home from First Trinity, Cambridge, for although they are only the third boat on the river, they are faster than New College. At Fawley Balliol had a slight advantage, but at this point Etherington Smith quickened. Finally First Trinity won by three-quarters of a length, in 7min. 10sec. In the sixth heat of the Thames Cup the R. I. E. C., Cooper's Hill, won comfortably from Jesus College, Cambridge, by a length and a quarter, in 7min. 26sec. The first heat of the Visitors, Challenge Cup was rowed at seven o'clock between University College, Oxford, and Caius College Cambridge. The latter had the misfortune to break an oar before Fawley, and after that point had no chance at all. Finally University won by nearly four lengths ; time, 8min. 1sec. The last race of the day was between London and Thames Rowing Clubs in the third heat of the Silver Goblets. The Thames pair (A. Bogle and W. J. Fernie) went off the faster of the two, and were three lengths ahead at Fawley Court. After that London went very dead, and were finally beaten by several lengths ; time, 8min. 47sec.

Though scarcely so large as on some former occasions, there was a good muster at Lord's on June 30 to witness the opening of the sixty-fourth match between the rival Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The weather was dull, and once or twice rain seemed imminent, but, save for one sharp shower, which caused twenty-five minutes' delay between a quarter to four and ten minutes past three, there was no interruption in the play. The game began punctually at noon, Cambridge winning the toss and batting first on a wicket that certainly favoured the bowling before luncheon. Cambridge made a most unpromising beginning in losing Coode and Marriott for seventeen runs, and the batsmen naturally played with the utmost caution for a long time afterwards, the innings being in progress an hour and a quarter for only forty-eight runs obtained before Burnup was bowled. The fourth wicket went down at sixty-one, but afterwards matters took a turn in favour of the Cantabs. Wilson, who hurt himself soon after going in was allowed a runner, and Taylor added no fewer than 111 runs in an hour and fifty-five minutes. They were together at luncheon, with the score at seventy-five, and at the interval for rain at 139, the aggregate standing at 172 ere Taylor was at length out to a wonderful left-handed catch in the slips. Though beaten several times at the outset, Taylor gave no chance in his invaluable and practically faultless seventy, in which he hit nine 4's, five 3's, and three 2's. There were three failures afterwards, and there seemed little prospect of Wilson completing his 100 with only Hind and Hawkins to assist, but Hind played very steadily, helping to put on sixy-five runs in fifty minutes for the ninth partnership, during which his captain gained the coveted distinction. Ultimately the innings closed just on the call of time for 273. Wilson, whom every one hoped to see carry out his bat, being finely caught at cover slip for a superb 115. Save for a sharp one-handed chance when thirty-five, the Light Blue captain made no mistake in his innings, which occupied four hours and forty minutes. He hit sixteen 4's, three 3's, and five 2's. It was a great day for Uppingham, as Wilson, Taylor, and Hind all come from that school.

On July 1 the Dark Blues entered upon the second stage quite fresh, and with the ground much faster. The start was not auspicious, for Fane and Champain were out to splendid catches in the slips for small scores, and Bannon was foolishly run out just when he was getting set, these three wickets being down for forty-two runs. Cunliffe and Foster were the first pair to offer anything like a determined resistance to the bowling, which, once collared, did not seem very terrible. The batsmen mentioned added eighty-two for the fourth partnership, while Foster left at 137 for what up to that point had been the highest and best display of the day. Foster made his runs in eighty minutes without a mistake, and hit five 4's, three 3's, and seven 2's. Thus far, despite the batting of Cunliffe and Foster, the chances of the game certainly favoured Cambridge, but when Bromley-Martin joined Eccles the aspect altered. They were in at luncheon with the aggregate at 165, Bromley-Martin having been bowled by a no ball before scoring. Subsequently the total was increased to 206 before the old Etonian was run out. Eccles, however, kept in, and he found a valuable associate in Lee, who helped to put on forty-one, and Bosanquet, who stayed while sixty-two more were added. Eccles himself was run out at 309 for what was, without doubt, the most brilliant innings of the match. In contributing 109 he was batting for nearly two hours without a mistake, and his figures included sixteen 4s. Later Bosanquet, who carried out his bat for fifty-four, and Stocks punished the worn-out bowling before the innings closed, at eight minutes past five, for 362. This left the Light Blues in a minority of eighty-nine, and in the last sixty-five minutes of the day they lost three wickets for forty-nine, so that with seven wickets to fall they were still forty runs behind.

Whatever chances Cambridge might have had of making a good struggle on July 2 were ruined by rain during the night, and just after two o'clock the game ended in a grand victory for the Dark Blues by nine wickets. Cambridge were, indeed, unlucky, having a severe uphill struggle before them, and no possibility of doing themselves justice. Directly play was resumed the bowling got up awkwardly, and so well did Cunliffe bowl that the innings in which three wickets had fallen for forty-nine runs closed for 140, having lasted two hours and thirty-five minutes. This meant that Cambridge, who were still forty runs behind when the final stage was entered upon, had added ninety-one in an hour and thirty-five minutes, and set Oxford only fifty-two runs to get to win. There was little in the Cambridge batting worthy of note, and but for mistakes in the field the last seven wickets would have added considerably fewer runs. Jessop, who scored eighteen, gave two distinct chances, the blunders being off Bosanquet. Taylor, however, got his fifteen well, and Stogdon, the last to leave, showed to advantage in obtaining twenty-four. Cunliffe took five of the last seven wickets, and in the whole innings had only fifty-one runs hit from him. It seemed likely that the game might extend past luncheon, Fane and Bannon beginning rather quietly ; but after the former left at seventeen, Champain helped to hit the runs off, the fifty-two only taking thirty-five minutes to obtain. Bannon made several excellent strokes, and Champain scored the last twenty runs in two overs, hitting a 4 and a 3 from De Zoete, and three 4's and a single from Hawkins.

Victories over Middlesex and Nottinghamshire have improved the position of Lancashire on the championship list and placed the county second in order. Yorkshire, with a record of ten matches won, three drawn, and not a single loss, is still at the top, and every cricketer will say deservedly so. The all-round form of the eleven has been splendid. Rhodes has been a great and most welcome discovery for Yorkshire. It will be seen that, in his first season of county cricket, he leads in the bowling averages. He has taken eighty-five wickets at the small average cost of 9·38 per wicket. It is an achievement of which the giants of cricket might be proud. Of course he has been assisted by the condition of the turf in this rather dreadful summer. There has for the most part of the season been a treachery in the wickets which a bowler who bowls with his head, like Briggs or Rhodes or J. T. Hearne, or like A. G. Steel did in days that are of happy memory, could take full advantage of. But Rhodes, has shown that he is not merely a wet-weather bowler. He has proved himself good also on dry wickets. Rhodes, as we have said, is so far first on the bowling list. What an astonishing thing it is, however, that the three men who most nearly follow him are also Yorkshiremen. Wainwright takes the second place, being credited with 47 wickets at the average cost of 10·74 runs ; F. S. Jackson is third, with 54 wickets for 11·29 runs ; and Haigh fourth, with 59 wickets for 12·83 runs. We are not aware of the exact facts, but we should imagine that the position of the four Yorkshire bowlers to-day is unparalleled in the annals of county cricket. It is the bowling of Yorkshire that has been the great factor in securing them their successive victories. Opposing sides have been dismissed by them in a cheap and rapid fashion, between the showers as it were, when in other encounters over the country the batsmen have stood long enough at the wickets to ensure drawn games. There is just an element of luck in the business, but all the same Yorkshire well deserve their success. Their batsmen, too, have done fine things. Lord Hawke, the captain, never batted better in his life than he is doing to-day.

It is a pleasure to see such a veteran player—for a man becomes a veteran, or is called one, in the cricket field rather early in his years—giving us such good things as Lord Hawke has been doing lately. F. S. Jackson, as we were called upon to say only a week ago, is performing marvellously both with bat and ball, and so to is Wainwright, failure that he was in Australia. Granted good weather, Wainwright should have the great "benefit" he has so well earned from his county a week hence at Sheffield. Lancashire then meets Yorkshire, and it will be a critical passage in the cricket fortunes of our neighbours. It should be, and we hope (for Wainwright's sake) will be, a long battle, stoutly fought from start to finish. Mr. MacLaren's school term at Bigshotte Rayles will be ended before this Yorkshire match, and the finest batsmen in England to-day will reinforce the Lancashire ranks. He is indeed a great ally. It has been said, and truly said, of the greatest cricketer that the world has known—the "W. G." who fortunately for the cricket lover treads the field with his fifty years on his shoulders to-day—that in his prime he could with ten third-class players have beaten the best eleven you could choose. So much we cannot, of course, declare of any other man, but at least it may be said of MacLaren that at his best he is worth several ordinary members of an ordinary first-class team. Yorkshire may have a fall at Sheffield. If she has, it will be all the better so far as interest in what is called the "county championship" is concerned. For ourselves, however, we do not quite believe in the system of percentages by which the award of merit is made. Good weather here, bad weather there, and the toss of a coin, these various accidents have an undue effect on the complicated tables and calculations which are placed before the public week by week through the summer season. A county may by some fluke figure as champion county when it is really, from the point of view of the intrinsic merit of its men, entitled to no such honour. However, the system is there, and we must consent to put up with it.

In the match with Middlesex at Old Trafford Lancashire had all the luck of the weather, and consequently of the game. This was another case in which the fortune of the toss meant practically—or ought to have meant in a contest between two such counties—the fortune of victory. The spin of the coin was in our favour, and on an easy wicket—a damp wicket, that is, unaffected by sunshine—our men on Monday put on 2.2 runs for three wickets. Next day, with all its heat, came immediate disaster. Seven Lancashire wickets fell for only 26 runs. Middlesex were almost bound, magnificent as their batsmen are, to go to the wall. With such conditions facing them it looked as if they had not a ghost of a chance, and it says much for their grand quality that they saved the follow-on. Mr. Warner, Mr. Stoddart, Mr. Ford, and Mr. Foley did extremely well under circumstances of severe adversity. A lead to Lancashire was secured in the first innings of 81 runs. This nicely supplemented the total of 143 for the second innings. But even so, Middlesex were not yet done with, and just at one stage of their second effort a victory seemed quite a possible thing. It was then that Lancaster, who has before played for the county, was put on to bowl, with results that were quite startling. His record in this innings was seven wickets for 25 runs. It will be seen that Lancaster is chosen to play in the eleven to-day at Trent Bridge. No doubt he would have been selected for the match with Nothingham which ended at Old Trafford on Saturday, only that his League club has a claim on his Saturday services. His style of bowling reminds one very much of that of Walter Wright. The ordinary left-hand bowler generally pitches his ball on the leg side, whence it slides to the off. Lancaster's ball like that of Wright, comes in from the off. It will be seen from the record of the match that Radcliffe did clever work behind the wickets. He stumped no less than five men and caught one.

THE *Daily Chronicle* has reason to believe that Colonel E. T. Hutton, C.B., A.D.C., p.s.c., now Assistant-Adjutant-General at the Curragh, who for a period of five years commanded the troops in New South Wales, with the rank of Major-General, and there set on foot important Colonial military reforms, has been selected to command the Militia of Canada, with Major-General's rank, in succession to Major-General Gascoigne, who is about to resign that position.

A REPORT on the Marriage Laws, drawn up by the Bishops, was on July 7 presented to the Upper House of Convocation of Canterbury. It declares that the Christian ideal was that of indissoluble marriage, and that, even in the case of the innocent party, there should not be re-marriage, after divorce. In the course of a discussion, the Bishop of Lincoln said he could not regard marriage as absolutely indissoluble, and that he could not go against the judgment of the Bishops of Durham and Gloucester and Archbishop Trench, who agreed that the innocent party should be allowed to re-marry. The report was, however, adopted.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 20.

LAST night the sun went down behind Summer Hill in a blaze of rose red light, while, beyond, one looked down upon the plains, spread out like a purple map, broken only by the flooded waters of the Sutlej reflecting the last of the day on the far horizon, to the right. Nearer in, Tara Devi was already in gloom, but the Chalet heights smiled in the softest of sun kissed green and every rock stood out and jutting peak, while the white cloud masses, drifting between, were lighted as only the clear rain washed air at this elevation can light them. Such are the peeps we are getting as the sunshine chases the clouds over the hills, though between whiles, the rain comes down in torrents and Simla is wrapped in fog so thick, that lamps are brought into the breakfast room, and we are reminded of London in November. One may get wet through on the way to office, yet fine tennis going on in the afternoon, and so local are the down pours that Jakko is sometimes in sunshine while Observatory Hill is drenched.

Despite this somewhat moist state of affairs, Simla manages to be as gay as ever. Last Thursday there was a very pleasant dance at Viceregal Lodge, while on Friday Lady Westland entertained the greater part of the station in the Town hall, which was prettily decorated for the occasion, dancing being kept up to a late hour, and the programme terminating with that most charming of old country dances, the "Sir Roger de Coverley," which almost everybody stayed to see. On Saturday was the last of the performances of "An Ideal Husband," which has continued to draw good houses to the last, while this week the Simla Amateur Dramatic Club promise us "Woman's Proper Place" as a matine, and two more pieces, *The White Elephant*, and *The Home Secretary*, are under preparation to be put on the boards later on. To-morrow is the first of the Barnes Court At Homes when new comers will have an opportunity of making the acquaintance of lady Young. On 22nd the Commander-in-Chief's staff will receive their friends while the Christ Church concert takes place on 2nd August, and invitations are out for dances, to be given respectively by some residents of the Grand Hotel, on 25th July and by Herr Van Waldthousen, and Lady Young early next month.

Men continue to find their way back to Simla from plague duty, and the almost complete disappearance of the epidemic from the Punjab is matter which forms the subject of a good deal of congratulation. I am sorry to say, however, that in the best informed quarters, little weight is attached to the present diminution. On the contrary, the fact is remarked that what is happening this year, both in the Punjab and in Calcutta, is very much what occurred last year in Bombay, where the thirteenth of July, marked the lowest point the epidemic reached before the recrudescence commenced which grew right through the autumn and cold weather months. The respite is none the less welcome while it lasts, however, and gives overworked plague officials a much needed breathing space before the grim struggle recommences.

Up here preparations to repel possible invasion by the epidemic continue. The last move has been to sound the rate-payers on the subject of increasing the servant tax from two rupees to three in order to provide funds for still further strengthening the the scavenger establishment of the station. This is as it should be, for it is the herding together of the servant community which produces most of the insanitary ills that require remedy. It is only fair, therefore, that contributions should be to some extent regulated according to the number of dependents kept up. The result of increased Municipal establishment will be to relieve residents of the irritation to which they are now subjected of receiving peremptory official notices, from time to time, to remove nuisances which, with a stronger Municipal service, would not have remained upon their premises for a day. The sooner therefore, the new arrangement comes into force the better, since it is not one that will add anything that will be seriously felt to the burden of taxation.

The Young Women's Christian Association, to which I have more than once had occasion to allude in connection with the useful work it is doing in Simla, has just started a series of lecture on nursing. They take place on Friday afternoon's and prizes are being offered in connection with them by Lady Young and other ladies. I understand that a number of names have been sent in and considering the frequency of wives and daughters with time on their hands in the station, now that the rains interfere with other pursuits, the attend ance should be large, for it would be difficult to name any more useful feminine accomplishment, in a country like India than that of nursing, where professional attention is by no means always available, and in some cases not of the best.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE Shoot on Saturday was at 700 and 800 yards. From the fact that so many really good men failed to find the taget at all one may easily judge as to the conditions which prevailed at Santa-Cruz. Fortunately rain held off, and that is the best that can be said of the afternoon. Sergt. Major Downing did well at 700 yards and Mr. McRobert was the only one to do anything at the second distance :—The full scores are :—

5TH COMPETITION.	700 yds.
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	26a
C P O, A Pinegar, Royal Navy	21b
E R A, F Row, Royal Navy	18
Cr Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	15
Sergt G F Gabbett, Ordnance Dept	15
Mr M McRobert, Bo Rifle Club	13
Sergt W Johnson, Ordnance Dept	12
C P O, W Underdown, Royal Navy	10
Sergt A W Scott, Ordnance Dept	10
Sergt P Jackson, 2nd Shropshire L Infy	4
C P O, G Bishop, Royal Navy	2
Capt F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	0

a Handicapped 2 points, winner of 1st Spoon, and b winner of 2nd Spoon.

6TH COMPETITION.	800 yds.
Mr M McRobert, Bo Rifle Club	26a
Capt F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	20b
Sergt W Johnson, Ordnance Dept	17
Sergt A W Scott, Ordnance Dept	7
Cr Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	6
C P O, W Underdown, Royal Navy	5
Sergt P Jackson, 2nd Shropshire L Infy	5
C P O, G Bishop, Royal Navy	0
C P O A Pinager, Royal Navy	0
E R A F Rowe, Royal Navy	0
Sergt G F Gabbett, Ordnance Dept	0
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	0

a Winner of 1st Spoon, and b winner of 2nd Spoon.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE following is a list of passengers per s. s. "Shannon," expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m., on Saturday :—

Atkinson, Mr
Basch, Mr
Bartlett, Surg Major
Brown, Mrs
Church, Mr F H and Miss
Clark, Mr J B
Cowen, Mr
Chevenix Trench, Lieut R H
Dayale, Mr
Dandison, Mr
Edwards, Mr
Fagan, Lieut E A
Foster, Capt L M
French, Major L
Goodfellow, Mr J H
Grey, Mr
Garstin, Mr L E A
Gurney, Mr
Greenhill, Mr
Harding, Mr C
Hesketh, Lieut
Hancock, Mr W E T
Handley, Mr A H and friend
Hindmaish, Mr T A
Haig, Capt T W
Harkness, Capt H
Hall, Mr C E
Klopp, Mr and Mrs
Low, Mr C E and Mrs
Mawhood, Major T
Miller, Mr D L, and Mrs
Nelson, Lieut R A
Orr, Capt
Pereira, Miss G M F
Pifford, Mr F E
Pottinger, Mr
Pinkey, Mr A L
Peacock, Vet Lieut F
Rowson, Col C C
Radcliff, Major
Rundle, Mr F B
Rowett, Mr T
Rankin, Mr
Rowland, Mr R
Renny, Mr A C L
Rutherford, Lieut Col
Simpson, Mr E L
Stephenson, Miss
Singh, Mr
Sharp, Mr H
Seaton Brown, Lieut C L
Tweedie, Mr
Tate, Mr
Tate, Major J
Taylor, Major P B
Trench, Mr
Wanshare, Major
Wells, Lieut Col
Wyllie, Lieut H
Wharry, Mr H
Wright, Mr A L

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dwarka, Captain J. C. Tice, which arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi,experienced threatening weather winds shifting from south to north-east, back to south-east heavy south-westerly swell with very low barometer.

THE following letter signed by seventy-three London incumbents, has been addressed to the Bishop of London :—"London, June 30, 1898. My Lord,—We desire to assure your lordship of our dutiful and loyal compliance with the directions contained in your lordship's circular, and at the same time, having regard to the nature of those directions, to thank your lordship for having vindicated the character of your clergy, as priests and gentlemen, from the aspersions cast upon them by some members of Parliament." The signatories include the vicar of St. Alban's Holborn ; St Augustine's Kilburn ; St Peter's London ; and other leading Ritualists.

THE INDIAN FRONTIER EXPEDITIONS.

GERMAN MILITARY CRITICISM.

THE leading German military journal, the "Militar Wochenblatt," has recently published a series of articles describing the various military operations which have been carried out on the North-West Frontier of India since last July, and in the final paper of the series the following interesting observations are made under the heading "Concluding Remarks.":—

"In the last document of the Blue Books, the Secretary of State for India, Lord George Hamilton, sums up the results of the operations. In his opinion, which, however, has not remained uncontradicted, General Lockhart's campaign has been a complete success ; and he is so far right that the particular objects of the expedition, as previously laid down, have been attained without the Anglo-Indian Government having to yield in the least with respect to the rather amazingly mild terms imposed by them, considering the sacrifice which has been made in men and money. Lord George Hamilton expresses the hope that the leniency shown to the rebellious tribes in leaving them their independence and autonomy, will stifle every feeling of distrust on their part towards the English. The relations with the frontier tribes may now be considered on a better footing than ever before. But it is this very leniency which (contrary to the Opposition in the House of Commons who were entirely in favour of evacuating the frontier territories on the north-west of India) is bitterly deplored by an influential party whom we might call the military party, and whose most ardent desire, in view of a possible future conflict with Russia, is to push the actual frontier line as far as Afghanistan. The Broad Arrow in discussing the terms offered to the tribes considers that the following conclusions may be drawn, viz., (1) that England does not wish to interfere in the internal affairs of the tribes ; (2) that they are not to be called upon to pay any tribute; (3) that they are not to be disarmed. The latter has certainly been borne out by the fact that the number of arms surrendered form but a fraction of those in possession of the tribes concerned ; and people who are acquainted with Indian affairs affirm that nothing short of complete disarmament will ensure England's supremacy over such of the frontier tribes as would play a prominent part in the event of international complications. The military party General White, the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India, also urged in vain that Tirah should be permanently occupied and a large entrenched camp established somewhere in the Maidan Valley. The construction of light railways in the Kabul, Kuram, and Tochi Valleys was also strongly advocated. The Indian Government as well as the Home Government apparently disapproved of these proposals on general grounds of internal and external policy and it is not to be denied that their

CAUTIOUS ATTITUDE.

Somewhat reacted upon General Lockhart's conduct of the campaign. It appears also that, without the exercise of any direct interference in the plan of operations, the hands of the Indian Government as well as those of the General Officer commanding were firmly tied by the authorities in England. On the 17th November 1897 (vide Blue Book II.), the Viceroy, Lord Elgin, proposed to the Secretary of State that if the tribes did not submit at once Lockhart's force should return to Fort Bara, whence flying columns should be despatched into the most important valleys. On the 19th November the Secretary of State gave his consent. A reference had to be made even in a case like this ! Moreover, the Indian Government sometimes seemed to delay unnecessarily long in arriving at a decision. On the 6th November General Lockhart suggested that on returning from Tirah a proclamation should be issued to the tribes. On the 21st the Indian Government had not yet replied, and on a further telegraphic enquiry from the General they referred first to London, whence permission was given only on the 24th. From the abovementioned instances it will be seen that the amalgamation of politics with military operations is not likely to result to the advantage of the latter. "With regard to the purely military conduct of the war, numerous unfavourable opinions have been openly expressed. The Pioneer (Allahabad) of the 22nd December, 1897, remarked that the war has ruined many a military reputation. Some of the commanders were not equal to the duties assigned to them. Lockhart's personal activity has been very highly praised and acknowledged by the Indian and British Governments. A military newspaper points out that he was taking the waters at Nauheim when he was suddenly recalled to India while yet in a poor state of health, and place at the head of the troops. The "Times of India" finds fault with his plan of campaign. Such a large army corps was absolutely unnecessary in such a country, it would have been better if independent brigades had been allowed to march into Tirah from three directions instead of so unwieldy a force as a large army corps, which could not be tactically employed, with its enormous transport of 20,000 followers and 25,000 draught and pack animals. As to

THE SLOWNESS OF THE OPERATIONS.

This must of course seem strange from a European point of view, especially as the approach of winter should have caused the operations to be conducted with the utmost possible celerity. But this is easily understood if one bears in mind the great natural difficulties of the theatre of war, which have been frequently commented on ; the character of the enemy who invariably avoided close quarters ; the political considerations, and the enormous transport. The English soldier is certainly brave in action and ready to endure hardships, but he requires his comforts in camp. The troopers are never required to groom their own horses ; each man has his 'follower' for that purpose, cavalry regiments have from 400 to 800 of such followers, and it is nothing exceptional for infantry battalions to be accompanied by 200 and field batteries by 300 followers. All these things tend to make the conduct of military operations difficult, but Sir William Lockhart is not responsible for this. The late General Havelock-Allan who was shot by the Afridis on the 30th December, 1897, in writing home shortly before his death, said : 'We have gone the wrong way about this business—too many transport animals, carts, baggage, &c.'

"The subordinate commanders as well as the various staffs have been more severely criticised than the General Officer in chief command. It may be remarked here that towards the close of the campaign Brigadier Kempster was superseded by Colonel Hamilton in the command of the 3rd Brigade. General Lockhart was also not over-pleased with the work of certain officers of his Staff. The regularly recurring and disastrous rear-guard actions were undoubtedly due to faulty generalship on the part of the Brigadiers. The Pioneer points out various cases in which a few hundred men of the rearguard were fighting desperately while thousands of their comrades remained idle a few miles away. The losses sustained were to some extent due to the faulty dispositions of individual brigade commanders. "With regard to

THE ORGANISATION OF THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE,

the formation of divisional commands has been condemned—and in our opinion rightly—as not only superfluous but decidedly disadvantageous. The largest complete unit that can be employed in those regions is the brigade. Further, it has been shown that in settling the composition of the expeditionary force, the ordinary corps formation had to be departed from. Troops and commanders did not know each other. This defect, however, cannot be easily remedied, as the whole Indian Army must be looked upon as an army of occupation in an insecure country. Certain stations cannot be left without the garrisons ordinarily located in them. A military journal has therefore proposed that, quite irrespective of the garrisons usually required at the various stations, a division should be stationed at Peshawar solely for the purpose of providing a force for any punitive expedition which it may be necessary to organise at any time on the North-West Frontier of India. Moreover, more English officers are required in native regiments (at present eight are allowed to each), and they should also wear a similar uniform to the troops. At present the officers wear helmets while the men have turbans, and they are consequently easily recognised in action. Hence the excessive number of casualties amongst officers. The slow mobilisation or, to put it more correctly, concentration of the expeditionary force has also been criticised. Nearly a month was required to complete the corps to full strength, and, finally, a further delay of one-and-a-half weeks took place before the advance was made. As regards the transport, much difficulty was experienced in its expansion, but the transport mules performed excellent service. On the other hand, there have been bitter complaints that sufficient arrangements were not made for the carriage of the sick and wounded. So far as the hostile tribes are concerned it is acknowledged that the English themselves have been military instructors. It has been urged that in future men should not be admitted into native regiments from frontier territories which are not completely under the British Government. More care is sure to be observed in future for the security from theft of arms and ammunitions from British territories, and stringent measures will be taken to prevent the importation of war material from foreign countries. As to the

PRACTICAL LESSONS

To be drawn from General Lockhart's military operations, the following may be mentioned. In dealing with an enemy armed with breech loading rifles, good shots, and fighting in irregular formation, the attack should not carried out in narrow column formation, but in extended order. Small detachments, such as companies and less, should never act alone, and the practice of detaching picket companies even when in standing camp should be abandoned. During night attacks they are exposed, and are rather apt to fire on their own side. The cavalry must frequently show itself in this difficult country, as the enemy is not disposed to face it and dreads it ; and it must even at the risk of small losses frequently move from its position. A pursuit by British troops when the enemy is driven from a position is only practicable by musketry fire ; otherwise, it is advisable to try and ambuscade the dislodged but often only slightly disorganised enemy. British troops are not equal to the nimble enemy in rushing down or climbing up steep rocky sides or ravines. In order to guard against being in the same unfortunate position in the event of a renewal of hostilities, it was decided to try the experiment of equipping a certain number of selected Gurkhas with Lee-Metford rifles and employing them as scouts, who could follow up the enemy over the steep heights right into their hiding places. There is still another point to be mentioned. England has paid dearly for a moderate success—for we cannot admit it to have been a 'complete' success as stated by the Secretary of State for India; while, on the other hand, the French Press in speaking of the expedition as a lamentable failure go to the other extreme. Up to the end of December, 1897, the cost of the war on the North-West Frontier amounted according to the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir M. Hicks-Beach, to £2,500,000 sterling, i.e., over fifty million marks. Whether the turbulent people of the frontier territories will now preserve the peace for any length of time, only the future will show. But this is not likely to be the case. The English must, however, under any circumstances, have secure hold of the important passes leading from North-West India to the Pamirs and Afghanistan with the view of meeting future complications. It is, therefore, doubtful whether leniency, vacillation and the payment of money to the tribes concerned, are the correct means for the attainment of this object."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	6	3	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	0	2	18
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	3
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	18
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	1	8
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	10
Total	9	11	80
Total plague deaths to date	30,735	26,357	
Same date last year	1	2	101

CHOLERA.

Attack	1
Deaths	0

INOCULATION.

Prophylactic inoculation against plague performed at different stations in Bombay during the 2nd outbreak:

	Inoc.		persons.
At Khosroo Lodge by the Laboratory officers between 16th and 23rd July 1898	11 Inoc. in		8 persons.
At Byculla by Dr H K Tavaria in the months of January, February and March 1898	95	„	57 „
	106	„	65 „
Inoculations during 1898 up to 16th July 1898	26,736	„	18,787 „
	26'842	„	18,852 „

Among the above quoted persons inoculated by the Laboratory officers and Dr. H. K. Tavaria there were:—

		Total inoculated this year.
Brahmins		826
Jains		131
High Caste Hindoos		2189
Low Caste Hindoos	17	1982
Mahomedans	8	5844
Parsees	36	6048
Jews		128
Europeans		87
Eurasians		27
Native Christians	3	835
Other Nations	1	182
Unclassified Hindoos		573
	65	18852

BANDORA.

There was one plague case on the 24th instant within the Municipal District.

DAMAUN.

The plague mortality at Lower Damaun on Saturday was one and also on the same date last year it was one. At Varkoond there were three deaths and four attacks from plague.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

NO FRESH CASES OR DEATHS.

A very hopeful feature of the official statistical returns of Wednesday and yesterday is the fact that there were no seizures of suspected plague or deaths from that cause reported to the Health Department.

A NEW PLAGUE OFFICE.

On Wednesday Dr. Niel Cook, who has taken charge of the conservancy of the town, handed over charge of the plague operations to Surgeon-Major W. B. Bannerman, who will also superintend the inoculation proceedings. As there is little or no room in the Health Office the new plague office will be located in the Town Hall, whereto the inoculations laboratory will also be removed. The bulk of the inoculations will be made there, but for the convenience of those who have been used to the old "locale" an inoculator will for a time be left with Dr. Cook.

ANOTHER CLEAN BILL.

It is satisfactory to have to report another clean bill of health for Thursday when no fresh cases came to light, nor were there any deaths from plague recorded. The general death-rate for the day showed a rather unusual state of healthiness for this time of year, it being 35 per mille as against 45 per mille during the past five years. The total number of deaths from plague up to date 184, of which 151 ended fatally. It may be of interest to mention that these cases have been distributed over 124 streets.

THE PLAGUE AT HUBLI AND BELGAUM.

While reports as to the success of measures for stamping out the plague are satisfactory in many centres, the condition of Hubli and Belgaum is not reassuring. As H. E. Lord Sandhurst has visited the former place, it is to be hoped his advent may stimulate the better class of natives to co-operate in pushing measures of sanitary reform. The statistics from Belgaum are almost equally gloommy; they are indeed, the most unfavourable in all India, since the death-rate per week is appoximating 140 in the Cantonment bazaar alone, the population of which cannot now exceed 6,000 souls. The inhabitants are again begining to migrate, and thus it is probable that, in spite of strict segregation, the disease may be propagated in fresh localities. The Cantonment Magistrate has apparently done all in his power to check the mortality. However, it seems to have been an ill-chosen time to withdraw the military officers who have been working in and around the Belgaum District on plague duty. The heavy rainfall in those parts is, no doubt, a hindrance to the executive, but there are other stations besides Belgaum where disadvantageous climatic condition occur, and in which the disease has been got under. The officials must be strongly reinforced, and a liberal grant of money made; otherwise, a few centres may act as incubators of the germ, and the eventual eradication of the scourge will become more difficult and costly. Inoculation, we are glad to hear, is being largely adopted by the natives and domestic servants.—"Madras Mail".

The delicate question whether a nurse attached to the Melbourne District Nursing Society should ride a bicycle was discussed at the monthly meeting of the society the other day. It appears that hitherto an embargo has been placed on the bicycle as a means of conveyance for a nurse engaged in district work. A gentleman lately made the offer of a bicycle to one of the nurses, who, under the regulations, had no other course open than to decline the gift. The case of this offer was brought up, and it was pointed out with obvious logic by the Rev. Father O'Connell that there was absolutely no reason why nurses should be hampered more than any other class when it came to a question of means of locomotion. One or two of those present thought the innovation risky and suggested that the spectacle of a nurse on a bicycle would tend to shock the conservative ideas of certain people. It was also suggested that the nurse's costume and the bicycle would not go well togother, and that if the bicycle were to prevail the costume would have to give way, or at least undergo modification. It was finally agreed that the matter should be left to the discretion of the nurses themselves. One lady remarked, incidentally, that she saw no reason why a nurse should not "ride about on anything." If she thought fit.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrups, Sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 6d. per bottle

SURAT NEWS.

Our Surat correspondent writing under date, Saturday says:—The chairman and members of the local Parsee Punchayet have sent on behalf of the board as representing the Parsee community of Surat a letter of condolence to Dowager Lady Jerbai Jamsetji, on the sad demise of her late lamented husband Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhai Baronet, the news of whose death was received here by the entire population with much regret.

The following places in the Surat District continue to show a heavy plague mortality, averaging from 3 to 60 attacks and 3 to 46 deaths within the week ended 22nd inst:—Balsar (60 attacks and 46 deaths) Umra near Surat 10 and 3, Bhagda, Cosamba, Jujwa, Sandhpore near Pardi, and Bhinpore Bulsar is the most affected place in the district, the disease being chiefly strongly prevalent amongst the weavers in Taiwada.

There has been no plague case within the last week in Surat city. Arrangements, though are already made to segregate people in diffirent places, should the plague appear hereafter. The detention camp at the Railway station for in-coming passengers who cannot afford to give security is being still largely availed of, there being 66 persons already there this day. The security rules which displaced the hundred rupees deposit system are extremely hard and inconvenient and offer the people much trouble.

The newly appointed Secretary of the Surat Municipality Mr. V. B. Datte B.A., L.C.E., will probably come from Nagpur on the 1st Proximo and receive charge of his new office to which he has been appointed on three months' probation on a monthly salary of Rs. 300.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel K. S. Nariman, the Civil Surgeon here, proceeds to Ahmedabad where he has been transferred by Government to succeed Dr. Bartholomeuz who proceeds home on three months' privilege leave. Dr. Nariman besides being a member of the local Municipality was the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee, and has served Government and the people with a sincere zeal and earnestness during nearly last twelve years. Dr. Nariman, leaves behind him many sincere friends and admirers and has the kind sympathy and regard of all sensible people who regret much his departure from Surat. Dr. Nariman leaves this by the 28th Inst for Ahmedabad.

Khan Bahadur Fardunji Cooverji Taraporewala, B. A., L. C. E., Executive Engineer Surat and Broach succeeds Mr. Himatlal Dhirajlal, Executive Engineer Ahmedabad, who retires on pension on the 8th proximo. To Mr. Fardunji, the people of Surat owe the construction of the Water-works which are made under his economical superintendence at a cost of about eight lakhs of rupees. Mr. Ali Akber succeeds Mr. Fardunji as Executive Engineer here.

Total rainfall up to this date is about 20 inches, more than nearly half the average rainfall of Surat. The crops are favourably reported in the Districts. Weather is still cloudy and further rain is expected.

THE LATE SIR JAMSETJI JIJIBHOY.

A meeting of the representative citizens was held yesterday afternoon at the Fort residence of Sir D. M. Petit, Bart., to consider what steps should be adopted to perpetuate the memory of the late Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Bart., C. S. I. About fifty leading citizens were present, among them being Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice, Sir D. M. Petit, who was voted to the chair having explained in a few words the object of the meeting, a resolution was passed requesting the Sheriff of Bombay to call a public meeting of the citizens to record their sense of the loss which the city had sustained by the death of the late Sir Jamsetji and to take steps to perpetuate his memory. A provisional committee consisting of seventeen members representing different communities was then appointed to take all necessary measures to give effect to the above resolution. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE GRIEVANCES OF THE OWNERS OF COCOANUT PLANTATIONS.

In accordance with a circular dated the 22nd instant, a general meeting of the fazandars of the oarts of cocoanut plantation, situated in the Island of Bombay, was held on Sunday at 4-30 p.m. at Dr. Antonio da Silva's School, Dadar, to consider the reply received from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, to the appeal made by some fazandars in respect of notices served upon them by the Collector of Bombay; demanding from them the monies due by the defaulting bhundaries, who had run away to their native places, owing to the prevalence of plague. There was a large attendance of the fazandars. The circular convening the meeting having been read Revd. E. A. Zuzuarte Acting Vicar of the Church of N. S. de'Salvacao, was called to take the chair. Mr. S. J. D'Abreo read all the correspondence that had passed between the Collector, the Commissioner and some of the fazandars, in connection with the notices, served upon the fazandars. It was then proposed by Mr. Janardhan Govindjee and seconded by Mr. Venaek Mahadeo Jawle, that a memorial be forwarded to H. E. the Governor in Council praying that Government should not compel the landowners to pay the amount due by the defaulting bhundaries and to make the concession especially as the bhundaries failed to pay their dues, owing to the prevalence of the plague. Also to request Government to amend section 21 of the Abkari Act, if possible in such a way, as to exempt the fazandars from the responsibility of making good the amounts due by the defaulting bhundaries:—

On the motion of Mr. S.J. D'Abreo seconded by Mr. J. F. de'Oliveira the following committee was appointed to draft the said memorial and to do everything needful in the matter viz, Messrs., J. F. Rodrigues. Janardhan Govindjee, Venaik Mahadeo Jawle, Shamro Ambarnath Kitikar, J.F.Oliveira, Bhai Ram Chandar, S.J. de'Abreo, and D.B. Dias, J. J. de'Abreo to act as secretary.

A subscription list being opened on the spot to defray the necessary expenses, the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

ALLEGED FICTITIOUS AGREEMENT.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. C. M. Cursetji, the Third Judge).

Jugjeevun Moteeram vs. Muthoorbhoy Dossabhoy.

Mr. Shamrao Rele, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Ardeshir Nusserwanji, pleader, represented the defendant.

The plaintiff claimed to recover from the defendant, the sum of Rs. 425, alleged to be due to him under an agreement dated the 29th of August 1894, in which the plaintiff alleged was written and signed by the defendant, whereby the latter agreed to pay to the former, the sum sued for as "pugree allowance" on the plaintiff undertaking to render assistance to defendant in recovering from one Abdoolabhoy Lalji, the sum of Rs. 3,178-12-6 belonging to Canji Jugjeevundas against whom the defendant had obtained judgment for Rs. 4,226.

Mr. Ardeshir, for the defendant, denied passing the document sued upon to the plaintiff and also denied the agreement to pay Rs. 425 or any part thereof. He pleaded to the jurisdiction of the court as on August 29th, 1894, the defendant was not in Bombay but in a place in the Borsad Taluka, and also pleaded limitation. The pleader further contended that as this matter was referred by the parties to a private arbitration which was not in any way superseded, such a reference while pending, was a bar to the present suit under section 21 of the specific Relief Act and section 28 of the Contract Act.

The plaintiff in support of his case called his master Ahdoolabhoy Lalji, who flatly contradicted him in all the material particulars, and from the letters which the plaintiff had written to the defendant at Borsad from August 23rd to September 2nd, 1894, it was admitted and proved to the satisfaction of the court, that no such agreement took place in Bombay.

After hearing the evidence adduced on behalf of both the parties, his Honour came to the conclusion that the plaintiff had entirely failed to prove his case and that the alleged agreement sued upon was fabricated. His Honour dismissed the suit and certified Rs. 30 as professional costs for the defendant's pleader, and further awarded Rs. 20 to the defendant as compensation.

An extraordinary and painful accident happened to Thomas Gibson, a wood carter living at Parkside Adelaide. He was seated on a load of wood, when he observed a dog impaled on a picket fence, which it had unsuccessfully attempted to leap. Gibson ran to the assistance of the animal, and seized it by the body with the intention of raising it off the fence, when the dog turned and savagely bit the man's nose clean off. He was taken to the hospital, where the injury was attended to. Gibson has been disfigured for life. The dog was shot.

"British-Indian Commerce," under the able editorship of Mr. Lindley Jones, makes an admirable start this month. The new journal claims to be the only publication devoted to the general industrial and trade interests of our great dependency, and to the mercantile relations between its peoples and the rest of the Empire. It is, and intended to be severely non-political, except in so far as trade and mercantile interests may from time to time become questions of political discussion. Its impartiality is shown by the interviews with two representatives so opposed in political thought as Sir M. M. Bhownaggree and Mr. Dadabhai Naorji. *British Indian Commerce* is intended to serve the special needs of both merchants in and British traders with India, and the tabulated statement of exports to India should prove of value.

FLIES, GNATS AND MOSQUITOES AS DESTROYERS OF PATHOGENETIC MICROBES.

Marpmaun of Leipzig, in an article on "Flies as destroyers of microbes" remarks that it is a curious fact that popular conceits on questions whose solution science has in vain attacked very frequently guide the way to truth. Among other great problems he points out that course the spread of epidemics, which seems thus about to be cleared up. Travellers, he says, tell stories, some of them from personal experience, others related to them by natives, concerning phenomena which they cannot explain; such, for instance, as the story that in certain living rooms in which tuberculous patients had resided, tuberculosis had been conveyed to perfectly healthy men and women by means of bedbugs. Many portions of the tropics are free from certain deseases, but swarm with mosquitoes, and in other portions, free from the latter pests, these diseases prevail as epidemics.

"Appropos of such popular beliefs" adds Marpmaun "I would cite the following, which is the more interesting as it came from the mouth of a physician in high standing, who flourished before bactereology was thought of, and which have been partly explained by recent discoveries that science

"Between the years 1846 and 1850, there flourished in the city of Hanover a certain surgeon—Court counsellor Dr. Hoelscher who also taught in the schools of surgery maintained at that point. In his clinics he was in the habit of telling the following anecdote, which at the time was not credited and was subsequently forgotten. Hoelscher was very particular in regard to cleanliness in his operations, not only in his own person, but insisted on scrupulous neatness in all of his assistants, the service and surroundings. In this particular he declared that he took pattern after a certain surgeon of the sixteenth century, of forgotton name but who also formerly lived in Hanover. This old time predecessor before every operation took a 'Voll Bad' (i. e. bathed the entire body) and put on clean clothing from head to toe, putting on over his other clothing a sort of long shirt or gown of pure white linen freshly laundered. It was the general opinion of that day this was carrying cleanliness a little too far, and while the surgeon was always very fortunate in his operations, instead of attributing it to cleanliness, they laid it to his great skill. These facts Hoelscher used to relate with great gusto to his students. On one occasion Hoelscher said that his master and teacher believed that flies played an important role in epidemic disease, and that he believed that this was a fact. Both of them his teacher and himself, had become convinced of the truth of the idea, by repeated observation, that in years where flies were plentiful, epidemic disease was either totally absent or was mild in nature, and on the contrary, years when flies were few or absent were marked by widespread and severe epidemics.

"Now these two little bits of information are very interesting in the light of science of to-day. That in the sixteenth century, upwards of three hundred years ago, a surgeon should have anticipated the anticepsitical ideas of to-day, and should have prepared himself for operations by the most scrupulous attention to cleanliness, and moreover, operated in regular operation garb, are facts known to but very few, and for this reason I have introduced the matter here. Moreover that flies were regarded upward of a half-century ago, as a means of protection against epidemic disease was directly in the line of my investigation, and it behoves me to record the fact. That house flies, gnats, and blow flies are annoying pests, and that they may be dangerous pests, whose sting or bite may under certain circumstances cause serious and even fatal blood poisoning is known to every body. Bees, wasps etc. are relatively harmless, since a single wasp sting, or the stings of a member of bees, rarely or never give rise to blood poisoning, the reason being that in the latter class of injuries the pain is caused by the insertion of the sting and injection of the poison of the insect, while in the former case the insects are the conveyers of the germs, with which they inoculate the body and thus give rise to septicæmia by the multiplication of seplic organism. Some fifteen years ago I published in the Archivefur Hygene the results of an investigation from which I arrived at the conclusion that our common house flies, both the stinging and the sucking sort, contribute to the distribution of micro-organisms and that under certain circumstances they are the carriers of pathogenetic bacteria. Very recently I again took up the subject in order to discover, if possible, whether or not these pathogenetic bacteria bacilli, &c., undergo any alteration during their passage through the digestive tract of these insects; and whether the intensity of activity of the micro-organisms was not diminished thereby.

"As stated the house fly of the ordinary sort, provided with a sucking tube, cannot cause septicæmia but it can carry pathogenetic microbes from infected spots and deposit them upon the surface of nutriments intended for human consumption and in this manner can assist in spreading epidemic diseases. When these flies are closely watched, it will be observed that they frequently vomit up their food. A little droplet of clear liquid appears at the end of the proboscis, and if this be smeared on a cover glass and examined under proper technique, it will usually (always, in my experiments) be found to contain various bacteria some of which are bacilli and some micrococci. Besides these, some other organisms derived from the excrement were found to be pathogenetic, so that it may be accepted as proved that the house fly can spread pathogenetic micro-organisms on our foods &c.

"The stinging insects, gnats, flies, mosquitoes &c., can transfer pathogenetic micro-organisms directly from corpses and from other sources directly into the blood of man and beast; and thus set up a direct septicæmia or infection. Both of these facts are well established and hence; we are correct in regarding this class of insects as directly inimical to man."

Our author then describes at length the experiments made by him with the view of determining whether the views of old physicians (Dr. Hoelscher) had any basis in fact or not, dividing his experiments in three parts in order to ascertain, first, whether the pathogenetic bacteria are weakened (in their toxic effect) by passing through the digestive canal of insets; secondly, whether these probably weakened bacteria can give immunity to a second infection; thirdly, whether bacteria introduced directly into the blood by the sting of an insect can serve as a protective inoculation; and finally whether the infective power of the ferment may be weakened by the insect through one or another of these operations.

We will not attempt to follow Dr. Marpmaun through these experiments but will give the conclusions to which the result of these led him. After stating the great difficulties in the way of proving any one of the propositions by experimental process, he says:—

"The experiments conclusively demonstrate that flies and other insects convey any adherent material taking it up on their feet and through the sucking or stinging apparatus from festering or rotting matter, excrement of man and beast and similar excreta and waste; that they convey these germs to our food stuffs, where under auspicious circumstances, the ferments multiply, and very materially increase the number of pathogenetic microbes to which we are exposed.

"Secondly it has been demonstrated that the pathogenetic septic bacteria are weakened by the passage through the body of the insects. The experiments showed that after twelve hours interim about 30 per cent of the flies which had been infected by a bacterial culture on mice were entirely free from pathogenetic microbes.

"Thirdly our experiments show considerable difference exists between individuals as regards susceptibility to insect poison. Healthy full-blooded persons are less susceptible that leukaemic individuals. The annihilation of pathogenetic germs is apparently accomplished, in man, in a more direct manner by the red blood corpuscles that by the white corpuscles which abound in leukæmic blood. The Phagocytic theory does not hold good when applied, for instance to leukaemic women, who notoriously are the greatest sufferers from insect bites—provided of course that we accept the theory that the stinging flies, gnats &c., stand in the front rank as carriers of pathogenetic microbes and that they can inoculate the latter on or in the skin by their stinging apparatus.

"Fourtdly we have shown that it is at least probable that these insects have either great powers for bacterial distruction, or in some unexplained manner produce through the medium of their sting, immunity to bacterial effects. I think that we may answer our fourth question affirmatively and state that the infective powers of pathoginetic germs are weakened by insects and that in regions rich in insect life and especially in flies, gnats &c., fewer and milder epidemics of germ disease are liable to occur than in regions poor in or devoid of insects, and, consequently, in years of plenty of such insects than in years of poverty in the same.

"Epidemic mycoses fluctuate in character and intensity from year to year, and, in my opinion there is a connection between the phenomena and the paucity or plenty of insect life.

"For thirty years bacteria have occupied the fore most position in scientific research, yet while we can safely say that these investigations have brought us much nearer to an understanding of the phenomena of decay and fermentation as well as of the processes of life in health and disease, bacteriology has not yet discovered the true explanation of a single biological process or of the cause of a single disease, and medicine stands to-day just where she stood several decades ago, as far as her understanding of the etiology and therapeutics of epidemic disease is concerned. The hygienists and surgeon, it is true, can point to the fact that the introduction of pure water supplies the improvement of drainage, the condemnation and destruction of infected dwelling houses the control of food stuffs, &c., have worked a great improvement in the condition of life. They can also show that the infection of wounds occurs always in connection with the development of certain micro-organisms or ferments, but we are still in ignorance of how, or in what manner, these microbes influence cell life, and also as to the influence exerted by these microbes upon the appearance and development of infectious diseases.

"In all of my experimentation, I beg that it will be remembered, I have never yet ascribed to the baeterial cell, alone the phenomena of pathology! but have held in common with Pettenkofer, that to the bacterial cell the life of the physical cell, an unknown something must be fitted before we can exactly describe all of the facts or produce the image of any disease whatever.

"It is to be hoped that a time will soon come when science will cut loose from the extreme bacteriology of the present day and build for the future only on the firm basis of the few individual facts that bacteriology has established. From this point of view only would I have my experiments as to the connection of insects and bacteria regarded and only those points accepted which have been clearly demonstrated, I have demonstrated the fact that certain flies infected with bacteria produced on mice the specific effects of these bacteria; that these mice developed a certain partial refractiveness towards subsequent inoculations; that the flies themselves gave evidence of a similar partial immunity against inoculation or infection. What must yet be demonstrated and made clear is that the disease of the mice was caused by the infection from the flies. Whether the protection thus afforded is the case as regards all pathogeneties bacteria, whether too, all infectious diseases are true bacterial infections—these are questions the solution of which must yet be worked out through the medium of pathological bacteriology.—*National Druggist*.

THE GENTLE ART OF FLIRTATION.

A GUIDE TO BEGINNERS.

Inasmuch as this treatise cannot but be of great value and profit to all whom it may concern, I propose for the better elucidation of the sjubect to treat thereof under six heads, which are as follows:—

I.—The art of flirting,—A disquisition.
II.—Of him that flirteth.
III.—Of her that is flirted with.
IV.—The filed of play.
V.—The rules of the game.
VI.—Conclusion.

And first I would discourse shortly upon the art of flirting, wherein should be no suspicion of love-making for that is a heavy business, mixed with sights and destructive of good fellowship, but rather the interchange of compliment without complications, and adoration seasoned with irresponsibility. Now they that write upon cricket and polo do often freface their works with what what they call a history of the game, which, indeed, seemeth to me to be but a device for distending the belly of their volume, having scant regard to the profit or satisfaction of their readers. But were I now to write the history of flirtation, time would fail me in the attempt seeing that it would be necessary to go back to the days of the first serpent, for the game hath been played with zeal from the very beginning.

And first of all I would lay down that flirtation is indeed an art: for, if it be not an art, then are there no rules to be observed in the pursuit thereof; and if there be no rules, then will my disquistion be in vain, which were a sad pity, for I am much enamoured of seeing myself in print, and instructing others.

But, though there be rules, yet are they not such rules as are written for the guidance of them that strike at balls with all manner of cunning sticks (for whom there is much advice, and to spare, laid down in the publications of the Badminton Library), but rather such rules as are unwritten, though they be none the less binding on them that would play fairly, although there be no umpire hard at hand to cry out "foul" or to blow a whistle.

Moreover whereas other games of skill are played between adverse parties, and each exerteth himself to the utmost, not without great provand of invective, as I myself can testify, to put the other to a disadvantage, yet in this pastime the players are not opponents, but each doth lend to the other all imaginable assistance. For this game is played in pairs, nor can there ever be herein such an encounter as passeth by the name of a "foursome in golf. Yet it may not be denied there is sometimes found, in England more often than in India, an adversative party who shall be named the "Third" and such I have myself met with; but the existence of a "Third" doth often add a zest to the game, and the skill of a good player should be directed towards insuring her absence from the field of play, while the game is in progress, and in the success of this manœurve lieth much of the fruition.

Having thus treated of the art of flirtation, and shown how good and joyful a thing it is, let us now proceed to consider how the aspirant to honours in this field may best fit himself for the encounter.

And first it must be premised that of flirtation there are two kinds, which may be called respectively the active and the passive, wereof the styles are so different, as that he who would gain success must bethink himself carefully to whether of the twain nature hath best adapted him; lest, like the donkey in the fable, which did mistake himself for a lapdog, he should meet with a rebuff. Yes, I have known such an one in the Postal Department, who, though he miscarried many times, yet did he never learn wisdom, but suffered mortification to the end.

Let the beginner, therefore, take counsel with himself and his glass, that he may decide whether, like Hannibal, to carry the war into the enemy's camp or, like Cunctatus, to abide the onslaught; but let him not consult herein even his best friend, for though friendship be a friple woven cord, yet will the keen edge of ridicule sever it in the end. Only let him remember that if his body be large, and his moustachios thick,—for they that have thick moustachios, have commonly thick brains—he will do well to adopt the second, or passive method, and suffer himself to be flirted with, rather than flirt. This is called heavy flirting, in the right conduct whereof more reliance is to be placed upon the curl of an eyelash, than on wagging of the tongue. It may not be denied that of the two kinds this is without doubt the less ambitious, though oftentimes it is the more successful, for a woman ever loveth to hear herself talk, and to read into the glance of an eye the meaning which she would fain have it convey.

He, however, that is a little man, with a nose like a pen, as Will Shakespear hath it, a high forehead, and a ready flow of words, will not rely upon charms that nature hath not bestowed, but with honeyed speech and cozening words will scheme a way into the citadel of his lady's liking. I say not heart, for flirting toucheth not the heart, as they know full well that use it for a pastime; but of this more will be said anon, in dealing of the rules.

I say then, let him that is quick-witted flirt actively. It matters not if he be ill-favoured. The high road to a woman's fancy lieth through the ear rather than the eye. And the reason of this is plain: for he that can persuade his lady that she is fairer than Venus, may himself be a very Caliban, yet will he find favour in her sight.

And this draweth to the consideration of the third division of the subject, at the outset whereof be it remarked that I do by no means take upon myself to lay down laws for the fair sex, who, indeed, are a law unto themselves; and he that would teach a woman how to flirt would do well to consider how he might perfect a duck in swimming, or impart to a cat the best method of stealing cream. But inasmuch as it is necesary to the game that there should be two parties, it will not be amiss to advise the youthful knight how he were to best select his *visjavis* in the lists, and forasmuch as he is raw and unskilled let him choose out a lady of ripe age for such have commonly perfected the arts by many years of experience, and will rather indulge a very young antagonist than none at all.

Young maidens till they are close upon forty, are often shy and though India is a good school for the curing of this vice yet the youth who is raw himself, will find it more profitable to learn from a skilful matron, and let no man weakly conceive that womankind grow old or even become dull to the incense of homage and flattery. Would he praise her hair, her eyes, her features or her complexion, let him remember that no woman is plain, that no woman is old, that there is none who doth not use her own hair, teeth and eyelashes, and that none is ever-more than six years older than her elues. daughter. He that beareth these things in mind shall do well.

There is a kind of subalterns that will rather whisper sweet nothings in the ear of the General's daughter than offer the tribute of adulation to her mother. Such have lost great opportunities of advancement. He that dwelleth in Simla shall laugh them to scorn.

Furthermore, he that would be a votary of this art should never fail from his earliest days to dally with his cousin, which, indeed, is a relation-ship created by a wise Providence expressly to this end. I have known men so blindly insensate that have sate with a cousin for upwards of an hour, yet have not told her that she is the most peerless of her sex, nor have not so much as begged a rose from her hair—to treasure for a sennight. But others, too, have I known, and these, to my thinking, deserve the highest praise, that did recognise a cousin in every pretty girl whom they chanced to meet; and herein is the ancient proverb of great assistance. It is a wise man that knoweth his own cousin, for he that knoweth the most is wisest. I trow, in his generation.

There is also safety in numbers. Let a man flirt with as many women as possible. "To be governed by one is not safe, for it shows softness and gives a freedom to scandal and disreputation." These are the words of a philosopher. D.—in the "Pioneer."

A shocking tragedy is reported from Midhurst, in Taranaki, New Zealand (writes a Dunedin correspondent), although but few details have as yet come to hand. A ganger on the railway named Humphrey Hancock, during the absence of other members of the family, cut the throat of his daughter, 20 years of age, and then committed suicide. He went about the work of self-destruction in a most determined manner for he tied a heavy railway iron round his neck, and then jumped into a well full of water. The man had been affected for some time previously with pains in the head, and it is presumed that in a frenzy of madness he first took his daughter's life and then his own.

THE LEAKAGE OF AMMUNITION.

Reverting to the leakage of ammunition and to its being so plentiful among tribesmen on the Border the *C. and M. Gazette*, says, it may be news to some of our readers, that ammunition of all sorts is allowed to be kept, we believe in any quantity, by licensed dealers in our Frontier stations. Any European, and we think Native officer, can buy as much as he wants, and others can, on receipt of a permit from the Deputy Commissioner of the District. Of course, these dealers have to keep books, and should be able to show exactly how much they have received, and where it has been sold to. But how often, we would ask, are their stocks checked and their books examined, especially in time of disturbance, when Civil Officers are worked off their legs? Unless we are much mistaken, one single tradesman at a station on the Frontier holds at the present time at least 10,000 rounds of Martini ammunition. This is an enormous stock, and can only be held with a view to selling it in large quantities; and who are the customers for Martini ammunition in large quantities? And how can such a stock be checked? A few rounds here and a few rounds there would never be missed; and three rounds for the rupee offer a very handsome profit. It appears to us to be absolutely unnecessary that any native on the Frontier should be allowed to sell ammunition, of any sort whatever. The various Messes might keep it in their stores, or Europeans could send down country for it, and, except in very occasional cases, the only ammunition needed is sporting ammunition. To allow ammunition of every sort to be sold by licensed native dealers in Frontier stations seems to us to be a peice of egregious folly. The practice should be stopped forthwith. Another source of leakage is no doubt the extremely careless way in which regiments, when moving, hand in ammunition to the arsenals. It is not an uncommon thing for a regiment to give over boxes and boxes of ammunition, the lids not fastened down, and even the cases in which the cartridges are packed, opened. They return so many thousands or so many lakhs of rounds. The cartridges have been lying about, the arsenal cannot possibly count them all and all that can be done is to weigh them. Here there may be leakage, while the cartridges were lying round, practically, loose; but the blame is not with the arsenal, but with the regiment. But undoubtedly a very important source of leakage is through the Volunteers. They can obtain, praticально, as much ammunition as they want. A man goes up to practice at the range, or to fire a match. In nearly all cases he is an office man. His rifle and ammunition are got ready by a servant, who takes out as many rounds as he thinks will be wanted, and sends or takes them up to the range. Some of the ammunition is used, and some, probably not. But how many men count how much they take out and how much they bring back, or keep a check on their stock? They treat it just as a man does his sporting ammunition in this country. He is going out for a days' shooting, and goes to his stock and takes out what he thinks he will want, and when he comes back probably empties his cartridge bag into his stock again, or, very likely, he leaves what carridges are in it where they are till he goes out shooting again. He never, or very rarely, checks his stock. So with the Volunteer who fires constantly on the range. He uses what he wants, and when his supply gets low he buys more. This is the bearer's opportunity. A cartridge here and another there, and he soon has twenty, or thirty, or more to sell. Volunteers should be careful to look to their ammunition. Doubtless many old hands do, but not all. The loss of a round of ammunition is not to be reckoned at its cost price, but at what its value is to the man on the Border.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 23.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr Genl has been pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Sir H T Prinsep, Kt. of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Govr Genl for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr A Butterworth, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Madras

The services of Mr N Bonham Carter, I C S, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, with effect from the 8th Aug 1898, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved of his duties under the Govt of India

The services of Mr H Jowers, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept

The services of Lieutt J H Keogh, R A are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment on plague duty, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties under that Government

With effect from the date of assuming charge, Surgn Major G F A Harris, I M S Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Principal of the Medical College, Calcutta, and ex officio 1st Physician of the Medical College Hospital, during the absence on furlough on private affairs of Surgn Lieut Col G Bomford, M D, or until further orders

Consequent on the departure on furlough of Mr F E Tuson, 1st Asst Supt, Port Blair, on the 14th April 1898, the following officiating appointments are made in the Port Blair Commission,—Mr H G Tayler, 2nd Asst Supt, to officiate as 1st Asst Supt, vice Mr F E Tuson, Mr M V Portman 3rd Asst Supt, to officiate as 2nd Asst Supt, vice Mr H G Tayler, Mr H H D'Oyly, 4th Asst Supt, to officiate as 3rd Asst Supt, vice Mr M V Portman, Mr A Brown, 6th Asst Supt and offig 5th Asst Supt, to officiate as 4th Asst Supt vice Mr H H D'Oyly, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Ashiq Ali Khan, 7th Asst Supt and offig 6th Asst Supt, to officiate as 5th Asst Supt vice Mr A Brown, Mr R F Lowis, 8th Asst Supt and offig 7th Asst Supt, to officiate as 6th Asst Supt, vice Khan Bahadur Muhammad Ashiq Ali Khan, Mr P Vaux, Head Quarter Inspr, Port Blair Police, and offig 8th Asst Supt, to officiate as 7th Asst Supt, vice Mr R F Lowis, and Mr W H Brookes, offig Head Quarter Inspr, Port Blair Police, to officiate as 8th Asst Supt, vice Mr P Vaux.

Consequent on the return to duty of Mr W Jessop, 5th Asst Supt, the following officiating appointments are made in the Port Blair Commission—Mr W Jessop, 5th Asst Supt, to officiate as 4th Asst Supt vice Mr H H D'Oyly, Mr A Brown 6th Asst Supt and offig 4th Asst Supt, to officiate as 5th Asst. Supt, vice Mr W Jessop, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Ashiq Ali Khan, 7th Asst Supt and offig 5th Asst Supt, to officiate as 6th Asst Supt, vice Mr A Brown, Mr R F Lowis 8th Asst Supt and offig 6th Asst Supt, to officiate as 7th Asst Supt, vice Khan Bahadur Muhammad Ashiq Ali Khan, and Mr P Vaux, Head Quarter Inspr, Port Blair Police, and offig 7th Asst Supt, to officiate as 8th Asst Supt, vice Mr R F Lowis

The services of the officers named below are placed at the disposal of the Military Dept The Rev R H Stevenson, Chaplain, Church of Scotland, and The Rev D H Gillan, Probationary Chaplain, Church of Scotland.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Vety-Lieut A Smith, Army Vety Dept, is appointed to the Civil Vety Dept, on probation, and is posted to the Punjab

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Capt E J M Wood, I S C, offig Cant Magte, Secunderabad, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the 15th June, 1898

Major J G Turner, I S C, 2nd Bengal Lancers, is appointed to be Inspecting Officer, Rajputana and N W Provinces, Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport, with effect from the date of assuming charge

Sir T J C Chichele-Plowden, K C S I, of the Indian Civil Service, a Resident of the 1st class and Resident at Hyderabad, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 29th July, 1898, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave

Mr J A Crawford, of the Indian Civil Service, a Resident of the 2nd class and offig Commr of the Hyderabad Assigned Dists, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 1st class and Resident at Hyderabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Sir T J C Chichele-Plowden, K C S I, or until further orders

Mr R D D Hare, a Depy Commr of the 1st class in the Hyderabad Assigned Dists, is appointed to officiate as Commr of the Hyderabad Assigned Dists, vice Mr J A Crawford, with effect from the date of assuming charged, and until further orders

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Col P A Buckland, I S C is appointed Supt, Army Clothing, Bengal, with effect from 7th July 1897, vice Col now Major Genl A C Toker, C B, vacated

Lieut Col G Wingate, I S C, Asst Comssy Genl, 1st class, to officiate as Comssy Genl, with effect from the 15th July vice Col J R Burlton Bennet, I S C, on leave

Lieut W J Cates, I S C 17th Regt of Bo Infy, to be Depy Asst Comssy Genl, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 25th May

Lieut G M G Parker, I S C 14th Regt of Bo Infy, to be Depy Asst Comssy Genl, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 1st June 1898

PERSONAL STAFF.

The Viceroy and Govr Genl is pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff—To be extra Aide-de-Camp—Lieut C Wigram, 18th Regt of Bengal Lancers, dated 14th July

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India: Lieut E F Knox, Norfolk Regt, offig Wing Officer, 36th Sikh Regt of Bengal Infantry, 30th Nov 1896, and Lieut G H Davis, E Y Regt, offig Wing Officer, 2nd Prince of Wales's Own Regt of Bo Infy Grenadiers, 23rd June.

With reference to G G O No 302 of 1898, Second-Lieut G S F Routh will rank as Lieut in the Indian Staff Corps, from the 1st Nov 1897, subject to H M's approval.

NATIVE ARMY.

28th Regt of Bombay Infantry Pioneers—Jemadar Zardad Khan, appointed on probation in G G O No 1037 of 1895, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 19th Nov 1895

COMMAND.

Col G H C Dyce, C B I S C Asst Adjt Genl, Quetta Dist, to command the Tochi Force, with the status and pay of a colonel on the Staff, vice Bgdr Genl C C Egerton, C B D S O transferred to the Command of the Khaibar Force, dated 5th July 1898

PROMOTIONS—COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

The undermentioned officer of the Indian Staff Corps is admitted to the colonel's allowance, with effect from the 16th July.—Col E A Money, C B

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval.—To be Capt—Lieut A C S Clarke, 29th July

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bengal Command—Sub-Condr G J Montgomery, Asst Overseer, Gun Carriage Factory, Madras, on probation, seconded, is confirmed in his present grade, with effect from the 1st Jan 1898

NATIVE ARMY.

9th-Regt of Bombay Infantry—Color-Havildar Bhagwan Singh to be Jemadar, supernumerary to the establishment and remaining seconded while employed in the Uganda Regt with effect from the 15th April

RETIREMENTS.

Surg Col Sir G Thomson, M B, K C B, I M S, Bengal is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 6th July 1898, subject to H M's approval.

Surgn-Lieut-Col J Backhouse, I M S Madras, 28th Regt of Madras Infy, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st July 1898, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS—GOOD-CONDUCT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE.

The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the Bengal Unattached List are awarded the silver medal for long service and good conduct, without gratuity, for the quarter ended 30th June—Sergt F Handley, Ordnance Dept, Sergt W Harridence, Telegraph Dept, and Sergt W Hayes, Military Works Dept.

VOLUNTEERS CORPS.

Cawnpore Light Horse—Second Lieut W M Sherer unattached list, resigns his Commission, with effect from the 25th January 1898

Karachi Artillery Vols—Cap A Burton resigns his Commission, and H B McKerrow, Gent, to be Second Lieut vice Barker, resigned

Chota Nagpur Mounted Rifles—Surg Capt A H Nott resigns his commission

2nd Punjab Simal Vol Rifles—Lieut W Hodder to be Capt, with effect from the 1st Jan 1898, vice Lake, transferred to the supernumerary list, Lieut G Lubbock, R E to be Capt with effect from the 20th April 1898, vice Chanter, promoted, and E G Coutts, Gent, to be Lieut, with effect from the 20th April 1898, vice Davis transferred to the supernumerary list

2nd Cadet Batta Calcutta Vol Rifles—Second Lieut J C Watson, 3rd Presidency Batta Calcutta Vol Rifles, to be Capt to complete the establishment

Sind Volr Rifles—Lieut R H Cumming to be Capt, vice Lang, resigned, Second Lieut P R Cadell to be Capt vice Clifton, transferred to the supernumerary list, J A Williams, Gent to be Second Lieut vice Robertson, resigned, and Behramjee Hormusjee Jamsetjee Rustomjee, Gent to be Second Lieut vice Agelasto, resigned

Southern Mahratta R Vol Rifles—Second Lieut J F Willans to be Lieut vice Fox, resigned, Second Lieut G K Betham resigns his commission, and A W E Acres Gent to be Second Lieut vice Willans promoted.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J M Dwyer, Offg Storekeeper, East Coast Railway, in class II, grade 4, temporary rank, of the Superior Revenue Estabt, of State Railways, is permanently promoted from class III, grade 4, to class III, grade 3, of that Estabt, with effect from the 1st April 1898. He will continue to retain his temporary rank in class II, grade 4, as notified in Public Works Dept Notification No. 131 of the 17th March 1898.

The following permanent promotions are made in the Superior Revenue estab of State Railways, Loco Dept, with effect from the 1st April 1898:—F T Millard and H A Hindmarto, to be class II, grade 4, permanent.

Mr F D Kiernander, Offg Traffic Supt, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in class I of the Superior Revenue Estbt of the State Railways, reverted to his substantive appointment of Dist Traffic Supt in class II, grade 3, of that Estabt

Capt H Bonham-Carter, R E, in class II, grade 1, sub pro tem, of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, Traffic Dept, is appointed to officiate as Traffic Supt of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, with temporary rank in class I, grade 3.

The services of Capt W A S Kincaid, R E, in Class II, Grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways Traffic Depat, are lent to the Egyptian Delta Light Railway Co, with effect from the forenoon of the 21st April 1898

Mr F B Hebbert, Suptdg Engr, 2nd class whose services were lent to the Burma Railways Company, Limited, is, on reversion to Govt service, appointed Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Railways, Lucknow

Rai Saheb Pryag Das, Supervisor, 2nd grade, and Offig Asst Engr, Central Provinces, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engr Branch of the Public Works Dept as an Asst Engr, 3rd grade

Mr G K Watts, Exec Engr, 1st grade, Assam, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engr and Secy to the Chief Commissioner of Assam in the Public Works Dept, with effect from the forenoon of the 18th July 1898, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr W H Nightingale, or until further orders

Bt-Col J W Thurburn, R E, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Punjab, officiated as a Suptdg Engr from the afternoon of the 4th to the afternoon of the 14th July 1898, during the absence of Mr. J. E. Hilton, Suptdg Engr, on special duty.

Mr J E Hilton, Suptdg Engr, 1st class, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engr and Secy to the Govt of the Punjab in the Public Works Dept Buildings and Roads Branch, with effect from the afternoon of the 14th July 1898 during the absence on privilege leave of Col S L Jacob R E or until further orders

With reference to Public Works Dept Notification No 230 dated 22nd July 1898, Bt Col J W Thurburn, R E, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Punjab is appointed to officiate as a Suptdg Engr with effect from the forenoon of the 15th July 1898, vice Mr J E Hilton, appointed officiating Chief Engr.

HIGH COURT.—July 26.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy.

For Dismissal.

156-9[illegible]—Little and Co—Byramjee Rustomjee Mehta vs Pallonjee Shapoorjee Mistry—Ardesir H and D

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

531-97—Roughton and B—Sirdar Khan Bahadoor Cassum Hajee Mitha vs The British Foreign Marine Insurance and Co Ld—Craigie L and O

366 22203-96—Bhaishunker and K—Surajmell Leherchand and another V Lukmichand Panachand and another—Edgelow and G

518-97—Shamrao P—Semdeeb[illegible] vs Bai Jasodabai—Edgelow and G

546-97—Madhowjee V—Jetha Premjee vs Rustomjee Cowasjee Patell and another—Wadia and G

582-97—J C Cama—Jeejeebhoy vs Crishnabai—Craigie L and O

612-97—F P Pavri—Ahmed Mohomed and others vs Mohomed Ismail—Little and Co

538-97—Bicknell M and M—Kersondass Laljee vs Raghonath Laljee and another—In person

690-97—Matubai and J—Sitaram Luximon vs Hirjee Bhojiaji—J C Cama

653-97—Tyabjie D and Co—The Hon'ble Basil Lang vs Mooljee Kursonjee—Sorabjee and J

676-97—Mirza [illegible]—Khan Goolam Mohomed Shaik Bulland vs Hajee Noor Mohomed Hajee Mezoolas—Payne G and S

310-97—Payne G and S—Varonjee Tricumjee and another vs Gungabai—Ardesir H and D

672-97—Nanu and H—Cursetjee Rustomjee Comrigar vs Adarjee Cursetji e Fanthaky

683-97—C Brown and Co—Fatmabai vs Andre Luis De Lima—Bhaishunker and K

684-97—Edgelow and G—Aga Mohomed Ismail bin Hajee Abdool Cassum Kazrani vs Aga Ghulam Hoosein bin Aga Abdool Hoosein Lawree and another—Payne G and S

520-96—In person—[illegible] vs Jadhowjee Gopaljee—Bhaishunker and K

1[illegible]1-96—Little and Co—Goculdas Madhowjee vs Ebjee Oomersey and another—Pestonji R and K, and Bhaishanker and K

62[illegible]-97—Edgelow and G—The Hon'ble the Advocate General and others vs K[illegible] and another—Madhowjee V

42[illegible]-94—Thakurdas [illegible]—Cursetji[illegible]—Ibrahimbhoy Ludhabhoy [illegible] vs Sheik Essa [illegible]—Framji and D

247 and 73[illegible]-9[illegible]—Merwanji [illegible]—Dhuramsey Sooderdas and others vs [illegible]bhoy Habibbhoy—M N Saklatwalla

Before the Hon Mr Justice Strachey.

Summary suit to be heard in Chambers.

180-98—Hiralal M and M—Karim Peer Mahomed vs Shamji bhai Akbai

Testamentary suit for Consent Decree.

40-97—Hiralal M and M—Jummabai widow vs Vessonjee Chaturbhoy and others—Muljee and R

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

450-25768-96—Crawford B and Co (for pauper)—Henry Langford vs Hajee Cassum Joosub—Smetham B and N.

451-25769-96—Crawford B and Co (for pauper)—Edward Alfred King vs Hajee Cassum Joosub—Smetham B and N.

137-81—Crawford B and Co—The Steam Ship Kassla Co Ld vs Steam Dewcurn Narsjee—Roughton and B

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the English Press and M Co Limited and Reduced—Wadia and G—The English Press and M Co Limited, Petitioners.

208-95—Rughton and B—The Fabrish Senit de Bischi Coloni vs Jugmohundas Vundrawandas and others—Little and Co

Testamentary Suits.

13-95—Pestonji R and K, and Bhaishanker and K—Hajrabai widow and others vs Tyab Hajee Essa—Framjee M and M

2-95—Bhaishanker and K—Shivshanker Ramshanker vs Ramshanker Atmaram—M N Sacklatwalla

22-97—Matubai and J—Gowardhanshanker [illegible] and others vs Ramdas Thackersey and others—Payne G and S

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice P. Tyebji.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

612-97—Sorabjee and J—Jesrun Panajee and others vs Revapa Rudrapa Mahajan—Bhaishanker and K

146-98—F P Pavri—Moolla and others vs Goomibai and others—In person

191-98—R R and Kola—Dinshawji Buttonji Dubash vs Hajee Joosub Hajee Isak Mistry—In person

226-98—Shamrao P—Maganlal Candas vs Raghunath Nagar and others—Wadia and G

227-98—Wadia and G—Succoor Mohomed vs Sanklabai Maganlal

215-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Laldas Luxmanjee vs Framroz Jamshed Aga and another

247-98—J Pease—Ellen Atkins vs Edward C O'Brien—Smetham B and Noble

218-98—In person—Samockchand Shomaji vs L A Watkins

For Investigation of Pauperism.

19-98—In person—Kaba Giga Daijee vs Bhiku Vaja Daljee and another—Madhowjee V

23-98—In person—Kawtsawer Sahadew vs Devigoolam Jallopursad—Part heard

Postponed Long Causes.

509-96—Payne G and S—Natna Kerra vs Dhunbaijee and others—Wadia and G—Part heard.

123-97—Payne G and S—Visram Rasi and others vs The Hon Mr Fazulbhoy Visram and another—Crawford B and Co

137-97—Crawford B and Co—The B B and C I Ry Co vs Khandevial Maharaj.

497-97—Tyabjee D and Co—Ebrahim Cassum vs Sulleman Cassum—Payne G and S

418-97—Ardeshir H and D—Bhanjee Anundjee vs Dewjee Nagsey and others—Matubhai and J

231-96—Sorabjee and J—Narrandas Karra vs Chaturbhuj Morarjee and others—Hiralal M and M

The Central Provinces Season Reports for last week are summarised in the following general remarks.—Rain has been general and in places heavy. Agricultural operations retarded in parts by the excessive rain and a break (signs of which are just commencing) would be welcome. Present prospects generally good, but heavy rain has caused some damage to early sown crops in parts of Hoshangabad, and necessitated re-sowing. Some damage is also reported to have been caused by insects to early sown juar "Sorgham vulgare" in the Harsud tahsil of the Nimar district. Autumn sowings nearly completed. Weeding and transplantation of rice in progress. But more rain is needed in Bilaspur for "Biyasi" (thinning of broadcasted rice) operations. Cattle desease still continues in parts. Prices fluctuate within narrow limits, but a slight tendency to cheapen is generally perceptible. The cheapest prices are—wheat 16, gram 32, rice 16 and juar 23 seers per rupee: in five districts wheat is selling under 12 seers per rupee, and in three districts rice is selling under 10 seers per rupee.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 53, Farringdon Road, London.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

AT the Electrical Exhibition in New York, Mr. W Clark explodes submarine mines from a distances without any wires running to the mines. This, of course, is done on the principle employed by Marconi and others in their wireless telegraphy. Electrical oscillations are set up in the ether, and received on a Branly "coherer," or radio-conductor, which allows a local current to fire the mine when the waves pass through it.

The experiments show that it is now possible to defend ports by mines dropped in the sea without any wires running ashore which can be cut or damaged. The explosion is determined from the shore by the sparking of an excitor; the sparks setting up electrical waves, which traverse the intervening space, affect the "coherer," and fire the mine. By properly timing the oscillations, particular mines can be fired, while the others remain intact. At the same time, we cannot help pointing out that the enemy might also be able to explode the mines before entering the port by a sparking apparatus of his own; and if it be answered by Mr. Clarke that the enemy will not know how to time the waves, we rejoin that he will find out by trial provided he has a sparking excitor properly graduated to yield waves of different periods. This objection, we may add, also applies to the secrecy of wireless telegrams. They can be tapped with an apparatus adjustable by trial to the period of the oscillations.

Mr. Macfarlan Moore, of New York, has exhibited his new electric lamps in the Electrical Exhibition there. They may be regarded as a combination of the Geissler tube and the glow and filament lamp. A glass bulb exhausted of air (a Geissler tube) is excited by the spark from an induction coil, worked with rapid interruptor in vacuo, and a diffused glow appears in the bulb. There is also a filament in the bulb which, when connected to the coil, becomes incandescent.

Mr. Moissan, the distinguished French chemist, now prepares pure calcium by decomposing iodide of calcium with sodium in excess, and on treating with alcohol finds the calcium as a silvery powder. It decomposes in water at the ordinary temperature with great energy. He also prepares calcium by electrolysis of iodide of calcium.

Although Mr. Antoniadi and others believe the doubling of the "canals" of Mars to be an optical effect due to an imperfect focussing of the telescope, the canals themselves remain, and their nature is a mystery. The Abble Moreux tries to show by experiments with small inflated balloons covered with moist plaster that they are cracks like those in the moon. He regards Mars as a young planet in which mountain chains are not yet born. Most astronomers regard it as an older planet than the earth.

Carrier-pigeons have been pressed into the service of the American fleet, but they have not been of much service so far. Perhaps they were not required. Key West is the principal cote, and patrol ships use them to communicate with the Commander of the fleet.

At a recent meeting of the Academiedes Sciences Paris, MM. Variot and Chicotet exhibited some excellent designs of the heart and large blood vessels which had been taken by the Rontgen rays.

American bakers have introduced a new bread made of 33 per cent. of farina of maize and 67 per cent. of farina of wheat. Separate pastes are made and then mixed together. The maize paste should be ready in advance, and it is advantageous to make it with warm water. The bread has a delicate flavour, and the crust is like a cake. Maize is nourishing, and absorbs, much water, hence the bread keeps long fresh.

The Polar party of Mr. Wellman, the American explorer, which left Tromsoe recently, consists of Professor Gore, Columbia University, a goodesist or surveyor; Lieut. Baldwin, one of Peary's men; Dr. Hofmer, doctor and naturalist; Mr Harlan, physicist of the united States Coast and Geodetic Survey, and a crew of Norwegians used to the Arctic. Wellman hopes to reach the Pole—with sledges over the pack ice.

In Russian Armenia the fuel consists of straw litter from the stables pressed into cakes which are stacked like peats, but so as to let the air circulate through. Sometimes the hollow stacks are used as kennels or chicken-houses. The wealth of a man is shown by the quantity of his fuel, and his daughters are sought in marriage.

Mr. Irving Scott, President of the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, and builder of the United States steamer "Oregon," has been invited to St. Petersburg by the Czar, who has struck with the record of that vessel, and desires to have some battleships like her.

The "Electrical Review" reports that the Italian Ambassador recently visited the Isle of Wight to see Maroni's wireless telegraph in action, and sent a telegram of 40 to 50 words by it to Bournemouth. The message being in Italian, which the clerks who sent and received it did not understand, may be regarded as a code message and a fair test of the system.

Most of the houses and offices of Manila have tiny panes of translucent oyster shell for glass. An average window is 6ft. long by 4ft. wide, and contains 260 shell panes, which temper the heat of the sun and prevent blindness.

Aluminium is coming more and more into use for weighing scales, especially the finer sort. Such balances are very delicate Levels of aluminium are more easily made than those of brass, for the metal can be more easily put round the glass.

Professor Langley of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, United States, states that his barometer for measuring very small changes of temperature is now 400 times more sensitive than it was originally It can detect a change of temperature equivalent to one ten-millionth of a degree Centigrade.

Professor Richet says that it takes a man about one-eleventh of a second to think out each note of a musical scale. He explains the practice that people will often follow of bending their heads in order to catch each minute sound by the fact that the smallest intervals of sound can be much better distinguished with one ear than with both. Thus the separateness of the clicks of a revolving toothed wheel were noted by one observer when they did not exceed sixty to the second, but using both ears he could not distinguish them when they occurred oftener than fifteen times a second. Among the various ways in which Professor Richet tried to arrive at conclusions as to the amount of time necessary for realising any physical sensation or mental impression was, according to the St. Louis "Globe Democrat," the touching of the skin repeatedly with light blows from a small hammer. The fact that the blows are separate and not continuous pressure can be distinguished when they follow one another as frequently as 1,000 a second. The sharp sound of the electric spark from an induction coil was distinguished with one ear when the rate was as high as 500 to the second. The sight is much less keen. When revolving at a speed no faster than twenty-four times a second a disc half-white and half-black will appear grey. We also hear more rapidly than we can count. If a clock-clicking movement runs quicker than ten to the second, we can count four clicks, while with twenty to the second we can count only two of them.

Dr. Adrien Guebhard, of St. Vallier-de-Thiey, sends us a number of papers dealing with the supposed photographic representation of currents emanating from the human body, concerning which much appears to have been said in France a few months ago, when the subject was brought into prominence by the announced discoveries of Dr. Baraduc and the late Dr. Luys. Briefly told, when a slightly fogged photographic plate is developed in a shallow bath, and the experimenter presses his fingers on the plate during the process, streaks are observed to radiate from the parts touched. So far from the effect being due to "animal magnetism," or any of the other occult influences with which spiritualists are wont to deal, Dr. Guebhard shows that the lines are simply caused by convection currents produced by the warmth of the operator's finger. If for the latter there be substituted a small india-rubber ball filled with warm water, exactly the same impressions are produced. Similar results are obtained with a body cooled below the temperature of the developer, and in each case their intensity is greater the greater the difference of temperature. In some of Dr. Guebhard's figures the lines closely resemble the lines of flow due to sources and sinks, or the lines assumed by iron fillings in the presence of magnets; as representations of the lines of flow of convection currents, these figures may interest the physicist.

An interesting illustration of natural engineering is the well-known heavy dike on the Holland coast which was built by the winds themselves. The sand formed between the jetties becoming dry in sunny weather, and the surface blown ashore on the wind blowing in that direction, it was desired to build a strong dike to connect with the sand dunes, and this was accomplished by setting in the sand, in rows about one foot apart, tufts of dune sea grass near by. The tufts thus placed, consisting simply of little hand fuls of grass, were put each one into a cavity dug out with the hands, the tufts being set into this and the sand pressed around. The whole surface of the dry, sandy beach above high tide was covered with this plantation, and just back of it, at the highest point of the existing sanday area, one or two rows of reeds were set in the sand; their tops cut off and the stalks left standing about four feet above the sand—the latter drifting along over the surface, catching and in one day almost burying the tufts of grass and standing up one foot along the row of reeds; then another plantation being made, and another, a massive dike was thus built up to the height of the adjoining. In high storm tides the waves eat into the top of the slope and pull down the sand, but, by the same process of building, the dike is again restored to its former size.

Throughout the whole world the excellence of Van-Houten's Cocoa is universally recognised. It is delicious, strengthening, stimulating, and easily digested hence its enormous sale. The most eminent physicians and analysts affirm that in consequence of Van Houten's special process of manufacture, the solubility of the valuable constituents of the Cocoa, including the flesh-formers, is increased 50 per cent., while the whole is rendered more appetising and easier to digest.

The result to the consumer is that he finds the rich natural Cocoa flavour perfectly developed, and gets out of a cup of Van Houten's Cocoa more nourishment and strength than out of any other.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

SPENCER & Co, Sole Agents for *Madras.* — PHILLIPS & Co, Agents in *Bombay.*
PREPARED BY: CLÉMENT & Co, *Valence* (Drôme, France).

GOLD MEDAL, Health Exhibition, London.

Benger's Food
FOR INFANTS,
INVALIDS, & THE AGED.
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

From an Eminent Surgeon:
"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:—

"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely REAL WORTH."

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

BATHGATE & Co. Calcutta.

EDWARDS'
HARLENE FOR THE HAIR
THE GREAT
HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.
"Harlene" Produces Luxuriant Hair, prevents it falling off and turning grey.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.
For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1/-, 2/6, and (triple 2/6 size) 4/6 per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores all over the world.
"EDWARDS' HARLENE" CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA MAGNESIA
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

EVERY TRAVELLING-TRUNK & HOUSEHOLD
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
ought to contain A BOTTLE of
ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

It prevents any over-acid state of the blood. It should be kept in every bedroom in readiness for any emergency. Be careful to avoid rash acidulated salines, and use ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' to prevent the bile becoming too thick and (impure) producing a gummy, viscous, clammy stickiness or adhesiveness in the mucous membrane of the intestinal canal, frequently the pivot of diarrhœa and disease. ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' prevents and removes diarrhœa in the early stages.

WITHOUT SUCH A SIMPLE PRECAUTION
THE JEOPARDY OF LIFE IS IMMENSELY INCREASED.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is the best and simplest preparation for REGULATING the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and removes effete gouty, rheumatic matter, or any form of poison from the blood. No one should go for a change of air WITHOUT a SUPPLY of THIS INVALUABLE PREPARATION.

FEVERISH COLDS, SCARLET FEVER, SMALL POX, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable disease.—"I have been a nurse for ten years, and have nursed cases of Scarlet Fever, Pyæmia, Erysipelas, Measles, Gangrene, Cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' which has kept my BLOOD in a PURE STATE. I recommend it to all my patients during convalescence. ITS VALUE as a MEANS of HEALTH CANNOT be OVER-ESTIMATED."
—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE (*Qualified*).

THE VALUE OF ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' CANNOT BE TOLD.
Its success in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, and New Zealand proves it.

There is no doubt that where ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SERIOUS ILLNESS. Its effect on any DISORDERED and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is in fact NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and AN UNSURPASSED ONE.

CAUTION.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it, *you have been imposed on by a WORTHLESS IMITATION.* Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Fortify the System against Disease
PURE BLOOD SECURES GOOD HEALTH.
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

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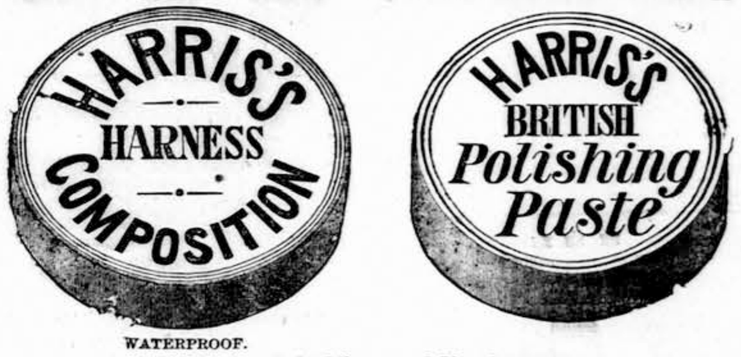

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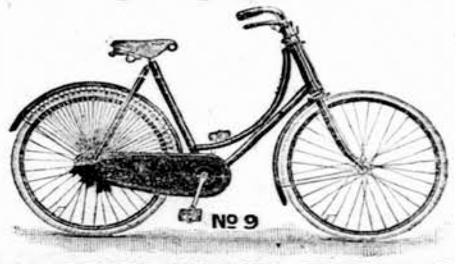

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With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS
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HYDROXYL-FREE
COD LIVER OIL.

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.
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Not merely Shower Proof, but Proof against the Heaviest Rain.
LIGHT IN WEIGHT! SMART IN APPEARANCE! MODERATE IN PRICE!

TEST—A garden Hose turned on to simulate a heavy shower of rain may be played on the cloth for an hour or more without penetrating it.
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invented and prepared chiefly for use in cases whereas sugar considered harmful. Guaranteed without sugar or farinaceous substances. (Vide *Lancet.*)
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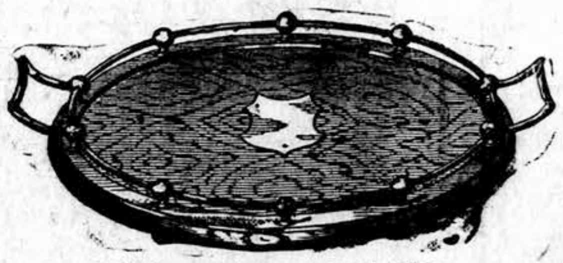
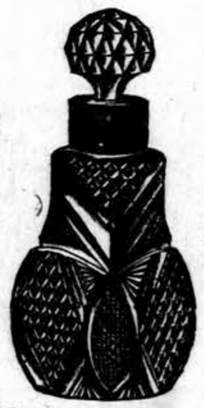
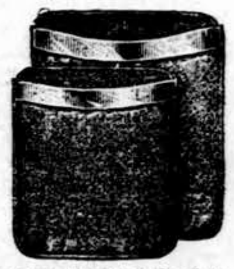


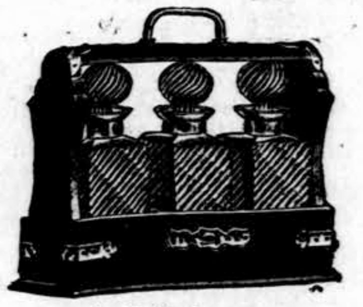
Oak Trays, with strong nickel plated mounts, Rs. 85.



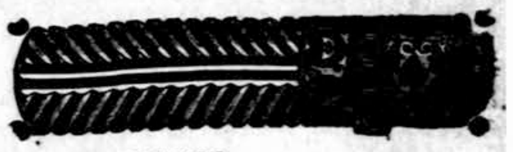
Silver Mounted Cut Glass Toilet Bottles, in various sizes, from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 18 each.



Silver Mounted leather pull-off Cigar cases, Rs. 18 to Rs. 32.

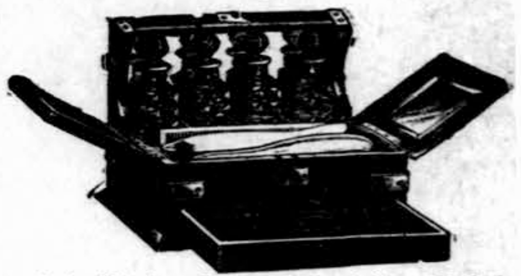


Tantalus Spirit Stand, 3 pint bottles, Rs. 35.

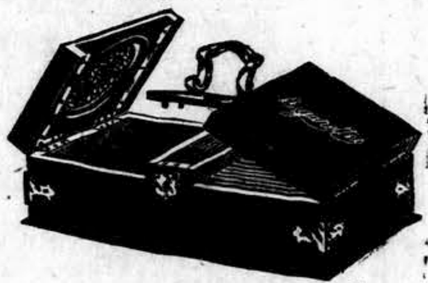


SMELLING FLASK 8601

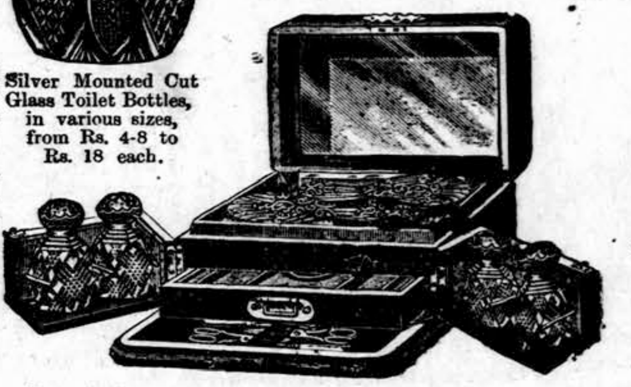
Crystal with Enamelled Silver Mount, Rs. 2



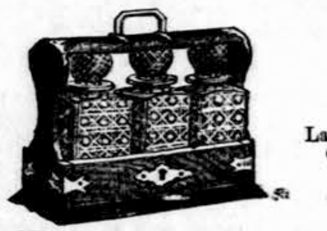
Ladies' Perfume, Jewel, and Brush Case, Polished Oak, and Nickel, Ivorine Brushes, with Drawer, Illustrated, Rs. 80.



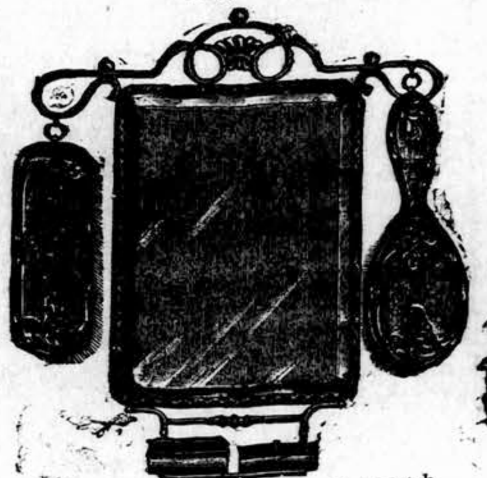
Smoker's Companion, Polished and nickel fitted Ash Tray, Rs. 36.



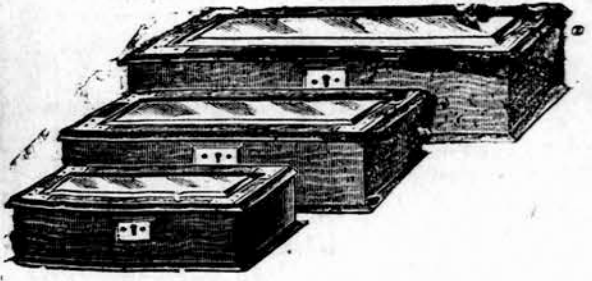
New Registered Jewel, Perfume, and Toilet Cabinet Polished Oak, Nickel Mounts, 4 Silver Mounted Bottles, 2 Silver-back Brushes, Comb, Nail Instruments, and Drawer, for Jewellery, Rs. 200.



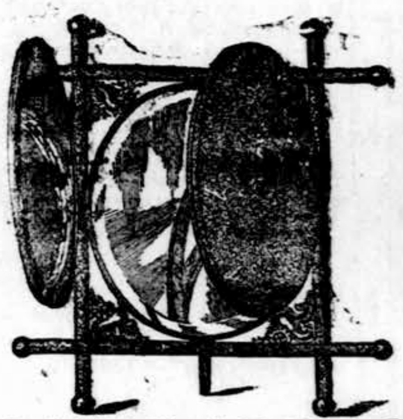
Tantalus Perfume Stands, 3 Sizes, Rs. 30, 4 & 65.



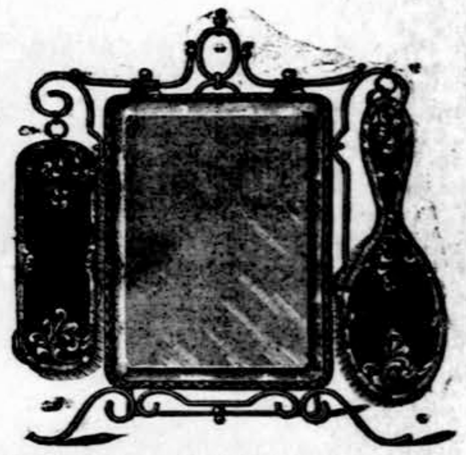
Giltand Onyx Brush and Mirror Set, Match and Match Holder, Rs. 38.



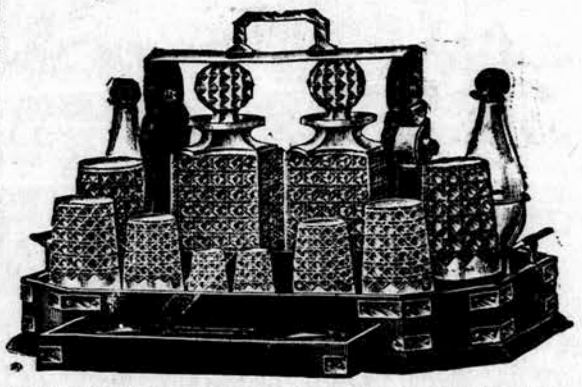
Crystal Top Cigar Boxes. 3 Size. Polished Oak. Lined Cedar. Rs. 25, 30 and 35.



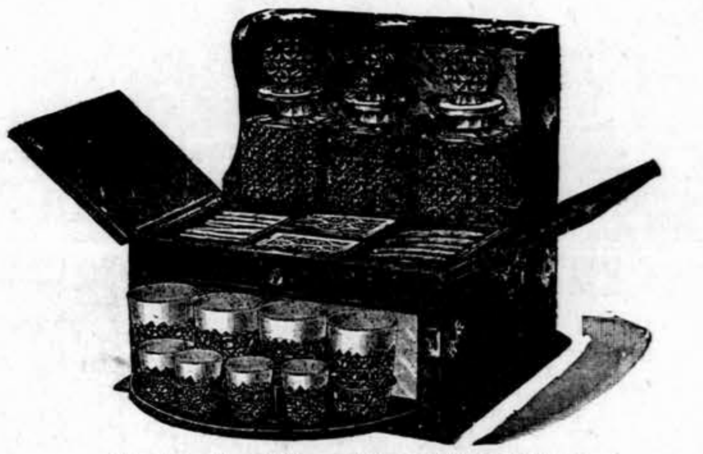
Bevelled Triple Mirror in Handsome, plain and Chased Electro-plated Frame. Rs. 55.



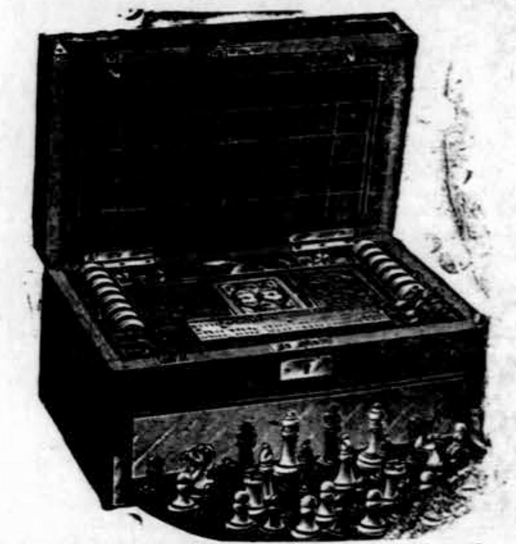
Bevelled Mirror, with Nickel Stand, Ebony and Nickel Cloth, and Hair Brushes. Rs 30.



Spirit and Soda Tray. Size 21 in. by 15½ in. Polished Oak and Nickel. Cut Quart Bottles and Glasses, 2 Drawers for Cigars and Cards, &c., Rs. 240.



Revolving Front Liqueur, Cigar and Game Cabinet Combination. Polished Oak and Nickel. Cut Bottles, Rs. 180.



Revolving Front Cabinet Games, Chess Draughts Backgammon, Dominoes, Cribbage, Whist, Bezique, Race, &c., Rs 120.

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Matchless for the hands and complexion.

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Perfect health for the skin and a complexion creamy and delicate as the **blush-rose** attends the habitual use of

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For Nervous Exhaustion

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Each containing 10 per cent. purest Carbolic. (Used by H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, when in India).

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1s. Tablets in Metal Box (English Rate). If used at Bedtime, it will prevent Mosquito Bites.

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